FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JULY 1986

Israel-Morocco

No Details on Talks — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Hassan II held three rounds of talks in Ifrane, according to Jerusalem radio, with the first session lasting 2 and 1/2 hours. IDF radio noted that a "good and cordial" atmosphere prevailed, adding that a blackout on the content of the talks was imposed. Following the third round of talks, "sources" in Ifrane said the two leaders encountered "difficulties" in agreeing upon an announcement, according to *The Jerusalem Post*, which added that King Hassan was basing his stand on the Fes summit declarations, while Peres was stressing the "Jordanian option." Jerusalem political sources warn against exaggerated expectations and do not expect a breakthrough as a result of the talks, IDF radio noted. Official Moroccan comment was limited to MAP's announcement that King Hassan will address the nation the evening of 23 July. On possible motivation for the visit, a "reliable Moroccan source" cited by Radio Monte Carlo said that Morocco could no longer tolerate the state of no war and no peace from which no one but Israel has benefited.

Syrian, Libyan Leaders Confer — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad telephoned Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Tripoli radio disclosed. The two leaders discussed the Peres visit, with Al-Asad briefing Al-Qadhdhafi on his recent contacts with Arab kings and heads of state, the radio continued.

Continuing Arab World Reaction — The Iranian Foreign Ministry "strongly condemned" the visit, noting that such "futile efforts" are aimed at diverting Muslims' attention from the true struggle against Israel, IRNA reported. The Foreign Ministry lauded Syria for breaking relations with Morocco, the agency continued. An Iraqi Ba'th Party statement reported by Voice of the Masses radio denounced King Hassan's "deviant and strange behavior," saying the visit will lead only to further Arab fragmentation and weakness. A Saudi official statement reported by SPA denied an Israeli newspaper's contention that the visit took place with the Kingdom's support; Saudi Arabia is totally unaware of what took place and had no prior information about the trip, the statement declared. In remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed the belief that such visits will lead only to further differences on the Arab and international levels, and that his opinion of the visit was negative. Meanwhile, Karami summoned the Lebanese envoy to Morocco to return for consultations, Ihdin radio reported. The Jordanian information minister expressed the view the visit will increase Arab differences, and that unilateral initiatives will never lead to a just and lasting peace, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The PDRY "strongly condemns" the "dangerous" precedent embodied by the visit, and demands a firm, unified Arab stand toward it, Aden radio reported. The Algerian Foreign Ministry regrets and condemns the visit, which takes the logic of compromise to its limit, Algiers radio announced. A PLO official spokesman called for an emergency Arab summit in Algiers to discuss the visit, according to Radio Monte Carlo, which also noted many "strong" Palestinian reactions to the visit.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes hit two factories on the outskirts of Tehran early 23 July, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. IRNA also announced an Iraqi air attack against the Tehran outskirts, saying the raid injured seven civilians. In 22 July action, Iraqi warplanes attacked an Iranian command headquarters, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. A military camp at Marivan was also raided, the communique added. IRNA claimed the Marivan raid hit residential targets, a charge denied by a military spokesman in a statement to INA. As for Iran, its artillery fire throughout the fronts claimed several Iraqi casualties and losses, according to IRNA.

Saudi Arabia-PDRY

PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas arrived in Jeddah, and was met by King Fahd, SPA announced. The PDRY leader said their talks will focus on bilateral relations and current developments in the Arab world, SPA continued.

PLO

A Fatah official in Beirut said that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has decided to move Fatah offices in Jordan to Iraq, and Palestinian forces to Sudan, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The spokesman added that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Sudanese authorities have agreed to the move, according to the radio.

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Arab People's Conference Begins Work in Damascus

JN211426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The second ordinary session of the Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat began work in Damascus this morning under the chairmanship of brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Arab People's Conference, and in the presence of all members.

Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi opened the session with a speech in which he greeted the Syrian Arab people under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and all Arab strugglers who are steadfast in the face of imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary aggression. Brother Al-Hamidi noted that this session of the conference is important because it is devoted to studying Arab developments in view of the escalating imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation, and because it convenes during the 23 July revolution anniversary which contributed to the change in the Arab situation.

Al-Hamidi said: This conference convenes today to express the will of the Arab liberation movement in the historic resistance to achieve liberty and unity. This conference also affirms the cohesion of the pan-Arab and progressive forces, their solid determination not to surrender, and their adherence to the pan- Arab action despite all circumstances.

Comrade Mut'ib Shinan, a member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] National Command and head of the party delegation to the conference, delivered a speech in which he conveyed the greetings of the ASBP command to the Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat, which is holding its second session in Damascus. Comrade Shinan said that the convening of this session in Damascus is a good sign which shows that the member representatives of the Permanent Secretariat have met to discuss issues of interest to all of us as Arab revolutionary forces that shoulder large tasks and great responsibilities, particularly in these days when we are feeling that there is an uprising of the Arab masses. He asserted that a great responsibility is placed on us regarding the flagrant U.S. onslaught against our Arab people and its revolutionary forces as well as the unlimited U.S. support for the racist Zionist entity — support whose manifestations were represented by the attack on fraternal Libya and the existing threats against steadfast Syria, which confronts the aggressive and capitulatory schemes under comrade sturggler Hafiz al-Asad, ASBP secretary general and president of the Republic. Accordingly, efforts must be unified within one specific framework concerning the objectives and piorities of the joint sturggle. He said that the Arab masses pin high hopes on the outcome of the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement's factions.

Brother Mukhtar Burqu', head of the Libyan delegation to the conference, delivered a speech in which he pointed to the intensification of the U.S. imperialist-Zionist onslaught aimed at harming the Arab people's steadfastness through feverish attacks and threats against the two steadfast Arab countries — Syria and Libya. He emphasized the need to draw up the necessary Arab plans to confront this fierce onslaught.

Afterwards, the conference discussed the topics on its agenda. The conferees reviewed the current Arab and international political situation. They stressed that the flagrant U.S. aggression against Libya and the aggressive U.S.-Zionist threats to Syria would not have taken place had there not been fragmentation in the Arab homeland. The discussion also emphasized the prominent and distinguished pan-Arab role Syria, under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad is playing in foiling the Zionist and imperialist schemes aimed at liquidating the Palestine question. This has prompted U.S. imperialism to direct threats against Syria which coincided with its aggression against Libya in an attempt to break the pan-Arab steadfastness and undermine this advanced position in the battle of confrontation with the enemy.

Conferees Condemn Morocco Meeting

JN221725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met at noon today with the members of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference who are participating in the work of the second session of the Permanent Secretariat being held in Damascus. During the meeting talks dealt with the topics on the agenda of the Permanent Secretariat's forces in moblizing the Arab masses to stand against the imperialist and U.S.-Zionist schemes aimed against the causes of the Arab struggle in general, and the central cause of this struggle in particular — a cause which is represented by the conflict with the Zionist enemy.

The assistant secretary of the party affirmed the importance of these meetings and the importance of the results sought from the meetings of the Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat, particularly during these days that are witnessing an escalating imperialist U.S.-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation and its steadfast forces.

The assistant secretary general also referred to the gravity of the Moroccan king's meeting with the Zionist enemy prime minister in Morocco. He stressed the importance of adopting official and popular measures to confront these steps. He referred to the measures adopted by Syria to confront past and future actions of the relinquishment and capitulation course.

All [the conferees] condemned this step and considered it part of the anti-Arab design stemming from generalizing the Camp David accords to impose capitulation on Arabs, liquidate their central cause, and subjugate them to the absolute hegemony of the United States and the Zionist entity.

The members participating in the second session of the Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat praised Syria's national and pan-Arab role under President Hafiz al-Asad. They affirmed the stand of their parties and countries alongside Syria in its confrontation of the Zionist enemy and suspect schemes.

At the end of the meeting, Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, general secretary of the Arab People's Conference, thanked the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership and President Hafiz al-Asad on behalf of the Permanent Secretariat for being interested in the activities of the Arab People's Conference activities, for extending the possible assistance to make these successive meetings succeed, and for Syria's prominent and major role in steadfastness and in confronting and foiling the imperialist-Zionist schemes against the Arab nation.

In another development, the Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat resumed its meetings this morning. It devoted the morning session to the latest developments in the Arab arena, especially the Zionist enemy prime minister's visit to Morocco and his meeting with King Hassan II. The conferees condemned this step, which is considered a link in the chain of Camp David. The sessions will continue the discussion of the remainder of the topics on the agenda.

Syria's 'Quick Response' Supported

JN230736 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received the following cable from the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference in which the Secretariat declares the Arab masses' and progressive forces' support for Syria's stand and its quick response to the Moroccan regime's crime:

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference would like to send you sincere greetings of struggle and to inform you that upon hearing about the treasonous step of the agent Moroccan regime represented by receiving the Zionist enemy prime minister in Morocco, the Secretariat suspended discussions of topics on the agenda of its ordinary session in Damascus and began discussing the significance and dimensions of this deplorable crime and reactions to it. The Permanent Secretariat paused at Syria's principled and firm stand on this issue — a stand which was represented by an immediate response to this hostile step aimed against the Palestinian people and the entire Arab nation and which is in line with the Camp David policy. This policy, which was patronized from the beginning by Hassan II, is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and surrendering the Arab homeland's destiny to the U.S. imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance.

Mr President, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference, while hailing Syria's response, does not regard the Syrian stand as a new Syrian attitude but a continuation of its principled, frim stands toward the Arab nation's causes led by your support for the Palestinian revolution on the road to liberation and your pan-Arab role in Lebanon to end the fighting and preserve Lebanon's unity, Arabism, and democratic development.

Mr President, during the hard, fateful circumstances through which they have been passing, the Arab masses have derived inspiration and strength from your courageous, wise stands. Syria's pan-Arab stands enjoy the Arab nation's support and the backing of the Arab masses and progressive forces. Undoubtedly, your quick response to the crime of the Moroccan regime will contribute to kindling hope in the Arab masses, enhance their resolve, and contribute to continuing and strengthening the Arab nation's steadfastness. The Permanent Secretariat hopes that Your Excellency will work for convening a summit for the states of steadfastness and confrontation so the nationalist regimes will shoulder their responsibilities in facing the escalation of the imperialist- Zionist-reactionary plot, which seeks to generalize the Camp David policy all over the Arab homeland.

PLO To Move Offices to Iraq, Forces to Sudan

JN221433 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1400 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has decided to transfer the Fatah Movement's offices in Jordan to Iraq and the Palestinian Revolution Forces to Sudan. Stating this in Beirut today, a Fatah official said Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and the Sudanese authorities have agreed to host the Fatah offices and the Palestinian forces in their countries.

Moving of National Fund Denied

LD221311 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1008 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 22 Jul (KUNA) — A prominent Palestinian official denied here today reports about the intention of the PLO to move the headquarters of the Palestinian National Fund from Amman to Kuwait.

The PLO official in charge of security and information, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, alias "Abu al-Hawl," replying to a question from KUNA on this subject, said "the chairman of the Palestinian National Fund, brother Jawid al-Ghusayn, is currently in Amman conducting general talks with the brothers in Jordan, including Palestinian-Jordanian relations. Therefore, to talk about moving the headquarters of the Palestinian National Fund from Amman to Kuwait or any other Arab capital is merely a premature speculation which serves neither the Arab nor the Palestinian interest."

Press reports today spoke of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i rejecting the idea of building the Fund's headquarters in Amman.

Response to Peres' Visit to Morocco Reported

PLO To Seek 'Emergency' Arab Summit

JN230551 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] PLO Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman yesterday said that the PLO will ask the Arab League to convene an emergency summit in Algiers in view of the need to discuss the serious development represented by Peres' visit to Morocco on the highest Arab level.

The spokesman noted that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will hold continuous contacts in this regard with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and Algerian officials.

Following a meeting in Tunis yesterday, the Fatah Central Committee issued a statement condemning this visit and regarding it as a step within the trends toward separate or bilateral solutions that the Palestinian people and the Arab nation reject.

Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir,] deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, who has been in Moscow for the past 2 days, also condemned the visit. Abu Jihad denied having given instructions to anyone in the West Bank to support Peres' visit. This statement by Abu Jihad implies reference to the *Al-Fajr* newspaper editor Hanna Sanyurah's remarks that this visit is an important, courageous step in the peace march in the Middle East.

'Intensive Arab Contacts' Reported

LD221609 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1554 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 22 Jul (KUNA) — The PLO said here today that it was taken by surprise by the current visit of the Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Morocco.

An anonymous Palestinian source, told WAFA that the Palestinian leadership held an emergency meeting to discuss this matter. The source added that the Palestinian leadership will issue a political statement in this connection and that it is currently making intensive Arab contacts concerning this issue.

Khalil al-Wazir Cited on 'New Stab'

JN222027 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2005 GMT 22 Jul 86

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, announced in Prague, where he arrived from Moscow this evening, that the Israeli prime minister's visit to Morocco constitutes a new stab at the Palestinian and Arab struggle. He said that the visit is added to the Camp David crime, which was a painful catastrophe in the history of our Arab nation. He said: Amid these Arab divisions and fragmentation an Arab regime encroaches on sanctities and holds meetings with the enemies of our people and nation without considering the sacrifices made by our people and nation.

PNSF Meets; Issues Statement

JN221747 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1553 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jul (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has strongly condemned the treacherous step taken by Moroccan King Hassan II in his meeting with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the Arab Moroccan territory. The PNSF warned against the dangers of the meeting and considered it a prelude to a new Camp David. This came in a press statement issued by the PNSF leadership, which held an emergency meeting to discuss the dangers of Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco and his meeting with Hassan II.

In its statement, the PNSF affirmed that the Moroccan king's step represents a blatant violation of the Arab summits' resolutions, a challenge to the Arab nation's will, a stab at its struggle and sacrifices, and a treason to its principles. This matter requires the Arab countries to boycott the regime of Hassan II and to take severe measures in order to prevent him from proceeding with his treason.

The PNSF also affirmed that King Hassan's meeting with the enemy prime minister is considered a serious move to liquidate the Palestine cause and a stab at the Palestinian revolution. It also represents a plot against the Arab liberation movement.

The statement calls on the Arab masses, the Palestinian people, and their national and progressive forces to assume their responsibilities at this moment and to escalate their struggle to stop the course of treason represented by Hassan II through which he is trying to end the Arab-Zionist conflict on the basis of the proposed U.S. resolutions. The statement also calls on the Arab countries and all parties participating in the Jerusalem committee to expel traitor Hassan II from the committee's chairmanship because if he continues to be the chairman he will desecrate holy Jerusalem and will use this position as a cover to peddle the new treason. The statement also calls on all Arab countries to adopt a clear and frank stand in condemning this serious step taken by the Moroccan king. The statement adds that any Arab silence is considered a collusion with him.

Qaddumi Cited on 'Tragic Suprise'

LD230920 Kuwait KUNA in English 0803 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Dubayy, July 23 (KUNA) — Head of the PLO's Political Department Faruq Qaddumi has described Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco as a "tragic surprise" and encourages trends to "recognize Israel by a number of Arab countries".

Qaddumi, speaking to UAE daily *Al-Bayan* published Wednesday, added that an urgent Arab summit should convene to discuss the Moroccan move and adopt a unified stance to end what he called the "ferocious offensive against rights of the Palestinian people."

The Palestinian chief diplomat appealed on all Palestinian factions to hold a session for the Palestine National Council, PLO's parliament, aimed at reuniting them in face of the unilateral settlements drive that is currently sweeping the Arab arena and which will entail further sufferings and displacement on the Palestinian people.

He charged that "the Moroccan move serves American policy that attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause and destroy the national identity of the Palestinian people." [passage omitted]

West Bank University Students Express Support for PLO

JN221842 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Al-Najah University students in the city of Nabulus issued a statement yesterday reiterating their absolute adherence and commitment to the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative, and their adherence to the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, repatriation, and the establishment of their own independent state on their national soil.

The statement calls on Palestinian groups to strengthen national unity through the PLO in order to confront the plots being concocted against the people, the Palestinian question, and the armed revolution to liquidate the entire Palestinian existence.

It also strongly condemns the Jordanian regime's decision to close PLO offices and deport brother Abu Jihad from Amman. This statement was issued following a popular rally attended by hundreds of Al-Najah University students.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

JN222007 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces attacked several military positions yesterday that are jointly held by the occupation forces and their agent militias inside the so-called security belt in southern Lebanon. These attacks, in which rockets and machine guns were used, severely damaged these positions and either killed or wounded many enemy personnel and agent elements.

Yesterday, the joint forces also detonated remote-controlled explosive charges near a Zionist military patrol on the road leading to the township of Dayr Siryan inside the occupied border strip.

A communique issued by the joint forces says that its men fired rockets and opened machine gun fire at the Zionist patrol after detonating the explosive charges, destroying or damaging two armored personnel carriers and either killing or wounding their occupants.

The joint forces also detonated remote-controlled explosive charges under a Zionist armored vehicle carrying elements of the agent Antoine Lahd militias and the Zionist intelligence in the central sector in southern Lebanon. The explosive charges went off destroying the armored vehicle and either killing or wounding its occupants.

In addition, the joint forces attacked a military position of the agent Antoine Lahd militias with rockets and machine guns in the township of Yatar, southern Lebanon, heavily damaging the position and either killing or wounding a number of agent elements.

PLO Claims Responsibility for Bus Station Explosions

GF211735 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The PLO has declared its responsibility for the explosive charges which went off this morning in a central station for Zionist military buses in Ashqelon in the occupied Arab territories. A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated that the explosions killed one Israeli intelligence officer and wounded a number of soldiers of the occupation. A number of the buses in the station were also seriously damaged.

In his statement which was broadcast by WAFA, the spokesman pointed out that the group of martyr Shattut, one of the martyrs of Hammam al-Shatt, has carried out this operation. Following the incident, the Zionist occupation forces sealed off the area and arrested more than 100 Palestinian citizens under the pretext that they were involved in the operation.

21 July Operations Against Israeli Forces Reported

JN211905 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating in the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military patrol while it was passing near Khan Yunis in occupied Gaza yesterday using hand grenades and incendiary bombs. One military vehicle was damaged, another was set ablaze, and many enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. Zionist security forces immediately rushed to the area of operations, besieged it, and arrested many Palestinians on the pretext that they were somehow involved in the operation. Despite enemy measures our combat group safely returned to base.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has also stated the following: Using a knife, one of our brave revolutionaries attacked a Zionist settler yesterday who was on patrol duty west of Nazareth in the part of Palestine that was occupied in 1948. He stabbed him several times and safely returned to base.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

KUWAIT

AL-SIYASAH Reports on Ventures With USSR

JN201904 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 19 Jul 86 p 1

[By the oil affairs editor]

[Excerpts] Kuwait and the USSR are expected to immediately begin the implementation of the final communique issued on 17 July on the results of the talks CPSU Central Committee member Konstantin Katushev held with the ministers of oil, finance, defense, and health. [passage omitted]

Al-Siyasah has learned that during the Soviet delegation's visit, it was agreed to estbalish an ophthalmic hospital in the USSR to benefit from the advanced Soviet technology in this field. The 60-bed hospital will be financed by Kuwaiti capital and will be restricted to Kuwaiti's. Health Minister Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Awadi is expected to visit the USSR soon to implement this agreement.

In addition to a joint venture in Morocco, there is a Kuwaiti-USSR agreement to establish another joint venture in Greece — gas pipelines — not to mention the use of Kuwaiti technology through the (Santafi) company for the establishment of electricity and oil ventures in the USSR.

Financial sources have said that they are convinced that the $150 million loan the foreign investment company has offered the USSR is the beginning of financial investment cooperation which is the first of its kind between an Arab country and the USSR. The USSR has also offered to allow Kuwaiti banks to purchase Soviet treasury bonds. [passage omitted]

Minister Terms Peres Visit to Morocco 'Surprise'

LD221141 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1132 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Jul (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, today described the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Morocco as a surprise to Kuwait.

He told KUNA that Kuwait will announce its position toward this matter when sufficient information becomes available.

Paper Comments on Bush's 'Symbolic' Regional Tour

JN210835 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Washington and Symbolism"]

[Text] The United States has ended all expectations and predictions and announced through one of Bush's aides that the visit to a number of states in the Middle East by the U.S. vice president is a symbolic and exploratory one. This slogan is the most honest description given to the tours and missions of all the U.S. envoys who have visited the region and who may visit the region in the future.

The traditional relations between the United States and Israel require such symbolism in dealing with the conflict so that these relations will not be affected and so that they will expand and deepen on all strategic, military, and political levels. In other words, the declared motive of Bush's tour does not stem from a peaceful and humanitarian basis that is related to the regional states' need for a comprehensive and genuine peace. The motive of the tour is to get acquainted with any new weak points that may have occurred so as to exploit them in weakening Arab strength and aborting any trend aimed at saving the situation in the region from deterioration and collapse.

Since Truman's era, the United States has been concentrating on ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. But, instead of working to end the conflict and solve it fairly, the United States has divided and expanded it. Through its aid [to Israel], maneuvers, and its envoys' symbolic and exploratory tours, the United States has enabled Israel to occupy more Arab territories thereby escalating tension and narrowing the opportunities to achieve solutions and settlements.

Thus, the U.S. role in the conflict was geared toward providing Israel with security through the so-called secure and defendable border. Meanwhile, the Arabs were losing more land, thus making their capitals and cities open to the Zionist war machine. The United States prolonged the conflict, exploited it in its own interests, and presented sufficient justifications to prevent the Arabs from building their economic and military strength and from achieving any decisive victories.

The prevailing belief is that Bush's coming tour is no more than a new U.S. tour to impose restrictions on Arab moves and trends for peace. As long as the Arabs continue, through their differences, to give the Americans and others sufficient justifications, the consecutive U.S. Administrations will work to develop these justifications, escalate the state of fragmentation, and prevent any real move toward peace. Despite all this, the United States could, through its unlimited aid to Israel, influence Israeli policies, help shape them, and make them more moral and civilized. However, it seems that the present U.S. Administration is not concerned about the priorities necessary to develop the trend toward a peaceful settlement and to invigorate the treaties and agreements that may result from this settlement either inside or outside the so-called international conference. Hence, it was not strange to describe Bush's tour as symbolic because the United States does not want to see a real settlement of the conflict but wants the region to remain in a state of tension and imbalance forever.

PDRY

Visiting USSR Delegation Concludes Talks in Aden

GF221713 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Party and official talks between the YSP delegation, led by brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP

Central Committee, and the CPSU delegation, led by Comrade Ivan Kapitanov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, ended at the YSP Secretariat last night. In their final session of talks the two delegations discussed a number of questions related to the means of consolidating relations between the two parties and two countries and methods to support and bolster the national and democratic system in the PDRY under the leadership of the YSP in all fields and to strengthen YSP capability to repel plots and hostile schemes.

The guest Soviet delegation briefed the YSP delegation on the activities and efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet people in general to maintain the local social construction process, and world peace, to achieve disarmament, to halt the arms race, and to support the liberation and social progress movements of the peoples of the world. The two delegations affirmed the determination of the two parties and two countries to continue developing and consolidating their relations and comradely cooperation in all party and state fields, especially in the economic field.

The talks between the two delegations were held in an atmosphere of the well-known spirit of comradeship between the two parties and two friendly countries. Views of the two delegations were identical with regard to the various issues discussed.

Chairman Al-'Attas Leaves for Saudi Arabia 22 July

GF221253 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, left Aden for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia this morning on a visit that will last several days, in response to an invitation by his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud. During the visit he will hold talks on the fraternal relations between the two countries and will review the current Arab situation.

He was seen off at the airport by brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and a number of brother members of the Political Bureau, Central Committee, and Council of Ministers.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas is accompanied by a delegation consisting of brothers [name indistinct], member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Salih 'Abdallah Muthanna, minister of transport; 'Abd al-Wasi' Ahmad Sallam, minister of justice; Hasan al-Khubaysi, assistant deputy planning minister; Yasin Ahmad Salih, director of the Arab World Department at the Foreign Ministry; Muhammad 'Umar, our ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and a number of officials.

'Unified Arab Stand' Urged Against Morocco's Hassan

GF221613 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The PDRY has been following the news about the visit by Shim'on Peres, prime minister of the Israeli Government, to Morocco and his meeting yesterday with Moroccan King Hassan II. This step by the Moroccan king expresses his readiness to join the imperialist and Zionist schemes aimed at obliterating the Palestinian issue. Thus, [the Moroccan king] is ignoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. This step is also considered to be a violation of the Arab League Charter and the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, a national and pan-Arab treason, and a flagrant challenge to the feelings of the peoples of the Arab nation.

The PDRY strongly condemns this step which constitutes a dangerous precedence that weakens Arab solidarity and paves the way for the treacherous capitulatory settlements aimed at liquidating the Palestinian homeland, reviving the Camp David accords, and obstructing the Arab and international efforts intended to bring about a just solution to the Palestinian issue. On the basis of its pan-Arab responsibilities, the PDRY demands the adoption of a firm and unified Arab stand toward this individualistic step taken by Moroccan King Hassan II and urges the Arab masses everywhere to confront this treacherous act against our Arab peoples and our central issue, the Palestinian issue.

Al-'Attas Supporters Said To Oppose Congress Meeting

GF221245 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
22 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Damascus]

[Text] Sources close to former [PDRY] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have told *Al-Ittihad* that supporters of Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Muhammad Salih Muti' are opposed to the call for a general congress of the ruling YSP because the majority of those who participated in the last congress of the party support a national reconciliation and the termination of the repercussions of the 13 January events. The current regime in Aden rejects all reconciliation efforts and exercises pressured on the YSP General Congress members to make them oppose the return to Aden by 'Ali Nasir and his supporters.

QATAR

Saudi Minister's Visit Termed 'Mediation Effort'

GF221100 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
22 Jul 86 p 1

[Yusuf al-Khatir report from Doha]

[Text] An informed source in Doha has told *Al-Ittihad* that the visit by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to Doha yesterday was part of the Saudi mediation effort to accelerate a final settlement on the disputed areas between Bahrain and Qatar.

The source said Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's visit, the second in one week, aimed at reaching an agreement to set a final date for the first meeting of the tripartite meeting which consists of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Bahrain to discuss the Bahrain-Qatar dispute. The source tipped that the committee's first meeting will be held in Riyadh in the next few days.

The source ruled out that the Qatari authorities' detention of nine Bahrainis near the Fasht al-Dibal had an influence on the Saudi mediation efforts. Sa'ud al-Faysal's visit to Doha was scheduled before the incident, the source said.

The Saudi minister arrived in Doha yesterday on a surprising and short visit to Qatar during which he met with Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani.

Iraq's Ramadan Concludes Visit, Departs 22 July

GF221526 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1415 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 22 Jul (WAKH) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him left Doha this afternoon after a brief visit to Qatar. He was seen off by Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani and Iraqi Ambassador in Doha Anwar Sabri 'Abd al-Razzaq.

SAUDI ARABIA

Advance Knowledge of Peres Visit to Morocco Denied

LD221636 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Riyadh, 22 Jul (SPA) — The Zionist *Al-Hamishmar* paper published today quoted Zionist-Moroccan sources as saying that the king of Morocco has decided to invite the Zionist prime minister to visit Morocco after having received the support of Saudi Arabia.

An official spokesman stated the following:

The fact is that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is totally unaware of what has taken place. It has no prior information about it. Therefore, it categorically denies the totally untrue information published by the above-mentioned paper.

PDRY's Al-'Attas Arrives, Met by King

LD221338 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrived at 1330 today on a visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed by his majesty the king and other officials at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah. [passage omitted]

Issues Arrival Statement

LD221451 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, 22 Jul (SPA) — His Excellency Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, has expressed his pleasure at visiting the Kingdom and meeting with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

In a statement to SPA after arriving in Jeddah today, he affirmed his country's interest in developing relations with the Kingdom. He pointed out the ties of neighborliness and brotherhood linking the two countries.

Al-'Attas pointed out that his discussions in the Kingdom will focus on the fraternal relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the PDRY, and the means of promoting them in a manner which will serve the interests of the fraternal peoples. The two sides will also discuss the current situation in the Arab world, emphasizing in this respect the importance of joint Arab action in order to confront the challenges facing the Arab peoples and their destiny at the forefront of which is the cause of the Palestinian people.

He added that the talks will also include a study of the regional situation and the means to develop cooperation between the Kingdom and the PDRY in a way that would achieve more fruitful fraternal cooperation and safeguard the security and stability of the region.

Talks Begin

LD222308 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2153 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 22 Jul (SPA) — Saudi-Yemeni talks started tonight at Al-Salam Palace under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. [passage omitted]

Bush's Regional Tour Termed Outside Scope of Action

LD221033 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush will start a tour of the Middle East next Friday, the goal of which is, perhaps, to explore possibilities for resuming the U.S. role in searching for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It seems difficult and, perhaps, also premature to say whether or not the visit of the U.S. vice president to a number of capitals concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict will bring about quick results. This, however, does not exclude the fact that the mission of the U.S. envoy, given the level of representation, will be surrounded by several factors that will not help to yield specific results: At the forefront of these factors is the U.S. position: It is still confined to study and fact-finding and does not take the initiative of participation which could speed up the search for a formula that could be a basis for a just and durable solution to the problem.

Thus, the U.S. role remains outside the scope of effective participation, especially when one considers that U.S. sources have announced that Bush does not carry any specific proposals with him. This would lead one to believe that his efforts will be confined to listening to the ideas of those whom he is going to meet. These ideas will not be new; the United States has already heard them.

What is required now, however, is preparedness on the part of the United States to deal with the changes brought about by regional events since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982. These changes have shown that it is impossible to impose a fait accompli on the Arabs; that is, focusing efforts on the necessity of making the Arabs accept today what they refused yesterday.

Behind these considerations, any move from outside the area concerning the problem remains useless as long as it is believed that the Arabs have no choice but to accept the choices of others. Naturally, the Israeli choice is the subject of their care and they are concerned about its consolidation. This is the problem, and its complications are compounded by the absence of a just examination of the true situation. This is the main cause which was, and still is, an obstacle to the success of any effort. This does not mean that matters have come to a dead end. However, the indications are that prolonging and continuing to ignore Arab rights brings inevitable complications to the matter. Arab leaders have warned of the dangers of this situation, and they have drawn the attention of their friends to its seriousness.

The anticipated visit of the U.S. vice president to Damascus is considered a sign that the United States still wishes to have a complete picture of the situation in view of the changes that cannot be ignored. This leads to the cautious belief that the U.S. move is perhaps embarking upon a new direction as a result of an acquired conviction that it is impossible to ignore realities.

UAE

Iraq's Ramadan Continues Tour, Arrives for Visit

GF221740 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Jul (WAKH) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister, arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening on a short visit to the UAE as part of his tour of a number of states in the region. He was received by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister; Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chairman of the court of his highness the president of the UAE; General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, minister of state for internal affairs; Muhammad Khalifah al-Kindi, minister of public works and housing; Sa'id al-Ghayth, minister of state for Cabinet affairs; Khalifah Muhammad al-Rumi, minister of labor and social affairs; 'Abdallah Hamid al-Mazru'i, minister of justice; and a number of UAE officials.

Taha Yasin Ramadan is accompanied by Sa'dun Shakir, interior minister; Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Jabar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; and a number of Iraqi officials.

Taha Yasin Ramadan and the delegation accompanying him began their tour today by visiting the State of Qatar.

Received by President

GF221910 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1850 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Jul (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received this evening Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, who is currently visiting the UAE. Taha Yasin Ramadan is accompanied by Sa'dun Shakir, interior minister, and Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Jabar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister: Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chairman of the court of his highness the UAE president; General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, minister of state for internal affairs; Khalifah Muhammad al-Rumi, minister of labor and social affairs; and Shaykh Hamad ibn Zayid, deputy foreign minister.

During the meeting developments in the region, current events in the Arab homeland, bilateral relations, and issues of mutual concern were reviewed.

Concludes Visit; Departs Abu Dhabi

GF230801 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 23 Jul (WAKH) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, and the delegation accompanying him left Abu Dhabi this morning after a short visit to the UAE. [passage omitted]

Papers Report Reaction to Peres' Morocco Visit

GF230759 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT 23 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 23 Jul (WAM) — Three local newspapers in the UAE today stressed the urgent need to achieve Arab unanimity and to hold an emergency Arab summit immediately to discuss the deteriorating situation in the Arab arena, especially after the announcement of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' current visit to Morocco. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the visit by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Morocco, *Al-Wahdah* newspaper calls on the Arab League secretary general to initiate contacts about holding an emergency Arab summit to discuss the collective Arab response to Peres' visit. The newspaper expresses its belief that this visit was preceded by arrangements and contacts so that it could achieve its objectives. It points out that this visit has confused the Arab capitals and put them in a critical position as the Arab countries are now required to determine their positions toward Morocco. The newspaper feels that this visit represents an open, unequivocal, and direct recognition of Israel and a new official Arab concession to an enemy who is still usurping an Arab homeland and Arab soil and is still disgracing Arab dignity and Islamic holy shrines. The newspaper concludes its editorial by expressing regret at the Arabs' silence. It says: It seems that this nation is destined to remain silent until it dies in silence.

Under the title "What Visit and What Israel," *Al-Khalij* newspaper, which is published in Al-Shariqah, says that Israel represents the cultural and racial enemy of the Arab nation and the spearhead of the struggle with the West and against colonialism, currently represented by the United States. [passage omitted]

It concludes its editorial by saying: The Arab citizen is asking how the Moroccan king could receive Shim'on Peres while he is the present chairman of the Arab summit and the present chairman of the ICO and chairman of the committee for the salvation of Jerusalem. The Moroccan king is not supposed to receive Peres on the basis of these commitments if he cannot abide by the unified Arab position adopted at the Baghdad summit and by the rights and future of the nation.

Mubarak Praises Al-Sadat, Peres Visit to Morocco

NC221354 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1317 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that what the late President Anwar al-Sadat did was something that no one else in the Middle East could have done.

In statements to foreign correspondents, following today's closing session of the fourth NDP Congress held at Cairo University, President Mubarak remarked that without Al-Sadat's initiative, no one would have dared to meet with any Israeli official. He said that psychological barriers had been removed by Al-Sadat's visit [to Jerusalem]. President Mubarak referred to Peres' initiative and his trip to Morocco. He stated that it is a good initiative since it is linked to the peace process.

Responding to a question on what Egypt can do to assist this initiative, President Mubarak announced: We are willing to do anything to move the peace process forward.

President Mubarak was asked if there was any connection between the telephone conversation which took place yesterday between King Husayn and King Hassan II, and the one he himself had had with King Husayn. The president affirmed that his consultations with King Husayn are continuing. He said: I heard of Peres' initiative after King Husayn telephoned me yesterday.

AL-AHRAM, AL-AKHBAR Welcome Visit

NC230617 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jul (MENA) — Both *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhbar* have welcomed the visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and his meeting with King Hassan II.

In tomorrow's editorial, *Al-Ahram* notes that President Husni Mubarak was the first Arab leader to announce Egypt's opinion of the initiative launched by Peres and King Hassan. [sentence as received] The initiative reflects the fact that all Arab countries will eventually have to join the march for peace begun by Egypt 9 years ago.

Al-Ahram writes: Egyptian policy, which has not changed since the inception of the peace process, is one of support for any serious step to achieve a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. Accordingly, the paper adds, Egypt has always maintained that the Palestinians should be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination in return for Israel's right to live in peace within internationally recognized borders.

For its part, *Al-Akhbar* expresses hope that the meeting will break the deadlock in terms of the Israeli position on Jerusalem. It also hopes that the event will lead to recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to a state of their own, along with a recognition of the right of all countries in the region to live in peace.

Al-Akhbar calls on the Arabs not to lie in wait for Morocco should the meeting fail to satisfy the Arabs' national aspirations for the return of the occupied territories. Morocco, the paper points out, should not be met by an attitude similar to that demonstrated by the Baghdad summit. That conference, which followed President Anwar al-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, issued frenzied resolutions that were only invalidated by subsequent events. These later developments have borne out Egypt's policy and the insight of its leader.

In addition, *Al-Akhbar* appeals to the Israeli prime minister to make his visit to Morocco more than a publicity stunt for the Israeli Labor Party or a maneuver to show Israel as a country that seeks peace and negotiations. Peres, the paper writes, should not use this trip merely to boost his image at home now that his term as prime minister is drawing to a close.

Text of Mubarak's 23 July Anniversary Speech

NC221051 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0805 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak on the 34th anniversary of the 23 July Revolution delivered at the main hall of the NDP's permanent headquarters in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother citizens: Thirty-four years ago today, the people were led by a group of Egypt's noble youth who risked their lives to carry out an immensely important and monumental action on behalf of Egypt's dignity and glory, and for its people's right to a free and dignified life. Thus, they brought about an immense, historic, and radical change that time will not erase. It will remain a torch of glory and pride in the history of humanity and our people's renaissance.

The 23 July 1952 Revolution led by Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir [applause] expressed the national feelings and hopes lying deep in the heart of every Egyptian. It was the crowning of a long struggle waged by successive generations of Egypt's sons who offered the greatest of sacrifices, making the story of our national struggle an epic sung by free men everywhere.

Those today who are past their youth will not forget how the masses gave their overwhelming support to this revolution and hailed it with unprecedented enthusiasm. They asked God Almighty to protect and defend those heroes as they performed their historic task and spread their noble message among the people, inspired by the interests and wishes of the masses. Thus, the revolution began among Egypt's sons for the sake of its people and the people supported it. No two of the many historians who have recorded this glorious and immortal revolution have differed on this point.

The 23 July Revolution saved Egypt and its people from a corrupt regime that had violated all values and offended every sense of dignity. A small minority dominated the leadership and allied it to foreign colonialism. They were linked to repressive and exploiting monopolies, and their policies went against the people's interests, ideas, ambitions, and conscience.

The Republic of Egypt was established and led by a true Egyptian. It opened a new page in the history of the Egyptian people's struggle and national march toward renaissance and progress, and was aided by our civilization and enlightenment.

The 23 July Revolution rescued our politics from a false democracy with rotten roots and fallen leaves. Parties had become bankrupt, courses had become diverse, and progress had diminished. It squandered the gains of the 1919 people's revolution under Sa'd Zaghlul. The people suffered from and the colonialists exploited our political collapse and grave social imbalance.

The first task undertaken by the revolution was the rebuilding of the Egyptian Armed Forces and the strengthening of their capabilities so they could become a shield for the people and defend their rights, safeguard the nation, repulse dangers, and deter every evil aggressor.

The 23 July Revolution, which stemmed from the people's conscience, proceeded to achieve what the struggle for freedom and independence could not; namely, social justice. Thus, the first law issued by the revolution was the agrarian reform law. It limited ownership of agricultural land, gave the land to the worker peasants and the destitute, and eliminated feudalism. For the first time in modern history, the Egyptian peasant became free after harsh and bitter suffering that had lasted for generations and generations. The working class got back its usurped rights and took a positive and effective role in building and development. The workers received the means for constitutional participation in decisionmaking.

That radical change from a historic stage to a new stage was not an easy and simple matter. There were many obstacles at home and there were plots abroad. We even saw a number of countries planning and moving to attack and abort the revolution and to destroy its ability to spread its light. But none of this succeeded in making the revolution deviate from its goals, nor did it affect the firm Egyptian will. None of this affected Egypt's decisionmaking once it had become the possession of its sons and sprang only from their inspiration and aimed only at their glory and dignity. The Egyptian decisionmaking even had positive international projections that upset balances and changed many international policies. This confirmed the solidity of the Egyptian revolution and recognition of its positive vanguard role; it led to respect for the noble aims it has struggled to achieve and for the noble principles to which it has remained faithful in all circumstances and regardless of the challenges.

If certain circumstances surrounding the 23 July Revolution forced it to delay one of its fundamental aims — namely, political democracy — and if the revolution was forced to take measures that involved restrictions of freedom resulting in the mistakes and violations that we witnessed, honesty requires that we admit this comes with every change in the history of peoples, particularly when this change is roots-deep and demands rapid and firm steps to build a new society that will bring about justice, equal opportunity for all citizens, and eliminate man's exploitation of his brother.

It was no coincidence that the July Revolution was the first bloodless revolution in history. It reflected the Egyptian people's values, traditions, and sublime principles, which include neither bloodshed nor a disregard for spiritual values. Our history attests to our nobility and civilized manner. Egyptians reject all forms of violence and extremism, and refuse to degrade human nature for personal gain. This is because man, God's representative on earth, is the foundation of all values and the target of all reform and progress.

Thus, the Egyptian people, represented by the leaders of their revolution, shunned violence and bloodshed so their march would survive and develop free of bigotry and fanaticism. Inevitably, the transformation brought political democracy, which has now become our way of life, our ideology, and our method of action. Every citizen is now responsible for protecting this democracy against aggression and interference. All must defend it against excesses, the arbitrary use of rights, and slackness in doing one's duty.

Brothers and sisters: The 23 July Revolution's success in establishing the republic, limiting land ownership, eliminating feudalism, creating social justice, ensuring free education, nationalizing the Suez Canal, starting up national industries, and building a strong army, as well as other domestic achievements that changed Egyptian society, were accompanied by a great historic accomplishment — lighting the torch of liberation throughout the Third World [applause]. It was only natural for the Arab homeland to be the first to experience revolution and freedom. Naturally, the Arab masses from the Atlantic to the Arab Gulf contributed to the goals of the nascent revolution in Egypt. They offered it massive support and drew inspiration and wisdom from it. Great numbers raised the banners of freedom and shared our revolution's battles, victories, joys, concerns, and troubles. Inevitably, in the face of a revolutionary deluge, the colonizers departed the region. What would have required dozens of years we Arabs achieved in just a few. Life throughout the Arab world changed, not only in terms of an end to colonialism and foreign influence, but also as far as the revival of civilization and progress was concerned. The revolution had a ripple effect throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America. It became a milestone on the road to freedom. Egypt lit the way and set the example. The world map was permanently changed, as people move only forward and no power on earth can turn back or stop the clock or stand in the way of history. [applause]

History notes important events with indelible ink and protects facts from distortion, forgery, and lies. Our hearts and consciences must safeguard the revolution. We should treat it objectively and refuse to repeat our mistakes, deny facts, or hesitate in pinpointing areas in need of reform so that God may guide us to the right path. The right path is the way of hard work for the sake of the homeland, one where responsibilities are borne, difficulties overcome, and challenges met with confidence and hope. Egypt with all its men, women, children, and sects will thus proceed as one. We must all proceed with safety, wisdom, and sound thinking toward a bright dawn each day.

Brothers and sisters, like you all, I greet the memory of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir on the 34th anniversary of the July Revolution [applause]. I hail his memory on the 34th anniversary of the July Revolution and his heroic comrades who died so that Egypt might live [applause]. I greet the noble Egyptian people, who made miracles and achieved great glory. Their ability to give is unending and their willingness to sacrifice, unwavering. They have never laid down the torch of civilization and construction, and if they want to live they must triumph. May God's mercy and compassion be upon you.

NDP Secretary General's Speech at Final Session

NC221409 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1006 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Speech by NDP Secretary General Yusuf Wali at the final session of the party's fourth general congress in the Great Ceremonies Hall at Cairo University — live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, brothers and sisters, members of the congress: The proceedings of the party's fourth general congress opened on the morning of 20 July, an immortal day in the life of the NDP. You delivered a comprehensive speech to the entire nation in which you dealt with three issues: democracy, the probity of the regime, and respect for the law. [passage omitted]

Your Excellency the President, brother and sister members, preparations for this congress began more than 6 months ago. Party conferences were held at the grassroots level in governorates across the country so this congress might reflect the pulse and aspirations of the individual Egyptian. Its recommendations were prepared by 20 specialized committees with a total of more than 4,000 members. [passage omitted]

Your Excellency, at the close of the party's fourth general congress, permit me to review the course of action it recommends for the constant effort and ceaseless sacrifice that will bring the great awakening which you hope for and seek in order to enhance the dignity and prosperity of your people. There are two categories of recommendations. The first relates to the next development plan and the second includes the suggestions of the specialized committees, which you approved at their meetings. I will review them briefly.

1. The recommendations relating to the next development plan: The principal document presented to your venerable congress is the general framework of the next 5-year plan, which runs from 1987 to 1992. [passage omitted]

As for the overall goals of the next 5-year plan, the congress recommends the following: To abide by the principle that the Egyptian economy's own strong points should be supported. More than anything else, this requires an increase in its productive capacity. [passage omitted] To continue to uphold and reform the material and social infrastructure and thus boost the amount that the economy can absorb. [passage omitted] To stress the importance of popular participation in the peace process, which is the only guarantee that the plan's goals will be reached. Therefore, we must encourage the public to take part in productive projects and promote the formation of joint-stock companies with ordinary citizens as shareholders.

2. The recommendations of the qualitative committees: The conference suggests that the Ideological Committee prepare political, economic, and social studies that reflect the NDP's way of thinking and help spread it among the various classes of society.

The Foreign Affairs Committee: The congress lauds the clarity and firmness of Egypt's foreign policy and stresses that Egypt is part of the Arab nation and a leader in the Arab world. The congress affirms Egypt's Islamic identity and leading role in all fields of Islamic cooperation. Egypt's African affiliation and the major part it plays in African political and economic issues should be emphasized. The congress wishes to highlight its pride in Egypt's prominent activity in the Nonaligned Movement and its continuous support of that organization and its noble principles. The Nonaligned Movement's positive and effective role on various international levels and at the United Nations also receives our support.

The Defense and National Security Committee: We recommend the continued strengthening and development of the Armed Forces in various fields to improve their combat capability [applause] and to place them on an equal footing with the world's most modern armies. A deterrent force is necessary to defend the homeland against aggression, and to guarantee Egypt's interests at home and abroad.

The congress also suggests that the police force and the security apparatus be developed and strengthened. This will enable them to perform their various and increasing duties. [applause] They must be efficient if we are to consolidate internal security, combat terrorism and crime, secure the domestic front, and establish the supremacy of law and respect for the rights of individuals and groups.

The Organizational and Membership Affairs Committee: The congress recommends that the amendments which the committee has proposed to the party's organic law be approved in view of the law's practical application. It also recommends that relations among the party's various levels be strengthened. [passage omitted] The congress recommends that close ties and complete coordination be achieved between the party's legislative, popular, and executive wings through the holding of regular joint meetings. [passage omitted]

The Economic, Financial, and Planning Committee: The committee emphasizes the need to foster the appropriate economic atmosphere in which economic and social development can be achieved that will meet the people's demands and requirements and satisfy their aspirations and ambitions. [passage omitted]

The Popular Development Committee: The congress recommends that all citizens be called upon to participate in development projects. These projects are a practical guarantee that the party's programs will result in a comfortable life for all citizens. [passage omitted]

The Education and Scientific Research Committee: The committee emphasizes that free education is an inalienable right. [applause] The committee also affirms that educational curricula must be developed, teachers must be cared for, buildings must be provided, and all these necessary steps must be linked to the overall development plan.

The Agriculture, Irrigation, and Land Reform Committee: The congress recommends that more effort be exerted to modernize Egyptian agriculture and develop its management. Production must be increased by concentrating on mechanized agriculture, greenhouses [al-zira'ah al-mahmiyah], fishing resources, soil improvement, and agricultural land protection. [passage omitted] The congress also recommends that another half million feddans of land be immediately reformed and cultivated. [passage omitted]

The Supply and External Trade Committee: The congress recommends that action be undertaken to increase the outlets for the distribution of consumer goods and to bolster support for cooperative societies. It also recommends that modern markets be created for the wholesale of vegetables and fruits. [passage omitted]

The Housing Committee: The congress recommends that the role of public sector companies responsible for housing and reconstruction should be confined to the provision of utilities for designated land in accordance with construction plans in cities. All their investments should be channeled in this direction. The congress also recommends that the private sector be allowed to contribute toward solving this crisis by helping to provide land under construction with the necessary utilities.

The Health Committee: The congress recommends that the Health Ministry's annual budget be increased to compensate for a deficit in investments. [passage omitted]

The Social Affairs and Insurance Committee: The committee recommends that social services be increased, that greater attention be given to cottage industries, and that social insurance aid be developed. [passage omitted]

The Culture, Information, and Tourism Committee: The congress recommends that the current cultural situation be reevalauted and that new sources of financing be found for cultural projects. [passage omitted] It recommends that work should continue to ensure that radio and television transmissions will reach every citizen in Egypt. The congress also recommends that the regional radios project be completed so that every area in Egypt will have its own radio to deal with its own problems and development. It recommends that Egypt keep pace with worldwide technological developments and take advantage of the most modern means and systems of communication, including the launching of an Egyptian satellite. [passage omitted] The congress welcomes the establishment of the Higher Council for Tourism, which is responsible for coordinating the efforts of various ministries and organizations to achieve cherished progress and to increase the number of tourists. [passage omitted] The congress recommends that more attention be paid to potential tourism sites in the Sinai Peninsula, Red Sea and Mediterranean beaches, and the new Nile valley area, and that efforts be made to develop the infrastructure of these sites.

The Manpower and Expatriates Committee: The congress recommends that the sources of manpower be developed and assisted in accordance with social and economic requirements. It also recommends that all working groups coordinate their efforts to confront and to eliminate the national problem of illiteracy. They must participate in a national campaign to end this problem. The congress recommends that links between Egypt and expatriates be strengthened. [passage omitted]

The Religious Affairs Committee: The congress recommends that the institutions concerned with the propagation of religion — primarily Al-Azhar Mosque and the Awqaf Ministry — be strengthened. It also recommends that the Awqaf Ministry extend its authority to include all Egyptian mosques and that it secure the financial resources that will enable it to do so. [applause]

The Transport and Communication Committee: The congress considers this sector to be a decisive factor for achieving economic and social development. Priority must be given to the implementation of plans involving this sector. The congress recommends that available resources be optimally exploited and that local industry be utilized. It is necessary to ensure coordination and integration among the various means of land, river, sea, and air transport. The roles the private and public sectors play in the various transport facilities should also be promoted. [passage omitted]

The Population and Development of Manpower Committee: The congress recommends that serious action be taken to begin implementing the plan approved by the national population congress to encourage people to move from the narrow valley around the Nile River to the desert. The NDP recommends that new urban centers be established. [passage omitted]

The Industry and Energy Committee: The congress recommends that the current production capacity be increased by making utmost use of all untapped potential in the appropriate facilities and that public and private sector efforts in this regard be coordinated. It also recommends that coordination be promoted among new production facilities to ensure (?quality) work, to decrease production costs, and to encourage the private sector to play a greater role in financing development plan projects. This will enable the government to allocate the necessary investment to infrastructure projects, particularly those dealing with energy. [passage omitted]

The Youths Committee: The committee recommends that the potential of our youth be thoroughly utilized in the projects outlined in the development plan. It also recommends that young people be given the opportunity to develop leadership qualities. The committee hopes that our youth will make intensive efforts to educate the masses about national problems. [applause]

The Local Government Committee: The committee recommends that citizens' awareness of their collective responsibility be enhanced. They must be encouraged to participate out of a true desire to serve society.

The NDP General Congress now concludes its work. May God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Abu Ghazalah on Armed Forces Goals to NDP Committee

NC222050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has announced that the political and military goals of the Egyptian Armed Forces include the maintenance of a state of readiness to confront possible hostilities, while at the same time preserving the climate of peace. The Armed Forces are also particularly determined to withstand any influence or hostilities that threaten the security of the Nile sources.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that these goals also include supporting fraternal Sudan and assisting it to deter any threat to its national security; affirming Egypt's role in the Arab world and Africa by providing aid, expertise, and support for friendly countries; safeguarding shipping in the Red Sea, which is a vital artery for the Egyptian economy; assisting the civil authorities in the event of disasters; and carrying out civil defense. The Armed Forces also have the task of defending constitutional legitimacy in cooperation with the internal security forces.

This came in a comprehensive statement that Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah delivered 2 days ago to the NDP Defense and National Security Committee. The committee's meeting formed part of the activities of the party's fourth congress.

In his statement to the committee, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah referred to political and military developments in the region and their effect on Egyptian national security. He mentioned the promotion of peace efforts, and noted the hotbeds of tension and the numerous crises in the region, including military conflict and activity, and the clash of various opposing forces. He also raised the issue of international terrorism and its acute effects on stability and development.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah went on to review the outlines of Egyptian political and military strategy, which is designed to turn the Armed Forces into a deterrent force capable of maintaining the country's independence and stability. He affirmed that the major goals are to develop the Armed Forces, equip them properly, improve the efficiency of their members, and implement the policy of arms manufacture, so that the Armed Forces may constitute a deterrent shield for Egyptian national security. [passage omitted]

In his statement Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah declared that Egypt has an important contribution to make through military cooperation with the armed forces of a large number of friendly Arab and African countries. It can help them to improve their competence and preparedness and develop their military capabilities so they can deal with their security problems. [passage omitted]

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah also reviewed the political and military situation in the region. He said that in the recent past the region has seen a number of striking changes and developments which have directly and indirectly affected Egyptian national security. The threats and challenges have increased, and we, as members of the Armed Forces, who have enormous and varied responsibilities in ensuring the country's security, stability, and peace, are very aware of this. He added that Egypt cannot remain aloof from the changes and crises that are taking place and the hotbeds of tension that are to be found around it. They include events that have political, military, and security repercussions. [passage omitted]

After presenting a review of the political and military situation to the NDP Defense and National Security Committee, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that great changes, various conflicts, and differing policies have caused the region to be affected by ideologies, the arms race, terrorist acts, and violent tendencies. He said that this has happened in the shadow of economic difficulties that have produced a number of new problems and driven many parties into multi-sided areas of conflict. He declared that all this, in various degrees and forms, touches on national interests and security. Thus, it is necessary for Egypt to possess a deterrent force; this will be the best guarantee for Egyptian national security, under the aegis of the peace strategy and policy. [passage omitted]

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah remarked that in order to ensure that the Egyptian Armed Forces' political and military goals are fulfilled, many detailed studies and calculations have been made and are constantly being amended. Thus, the Armed Forces will continue to keep up with all the changes and rapid technological developments in arms and tactics that are taking place abroad, so that they will eventually reach an appropriate size and rely not on quantity, whether in terms of armaments, equipment, or personnel, but on quality. It is a concentration on quality and efficiency that in the end will achieve the three objectives of deterrent capability, military balance, and economy in manpower. [passage omitted]

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah told the committee that it had been necessary to work out a solution for the difficult equation concerning the modernization of the Armed Forces. The following choices were made:

1. To use the available resources and the Armed Forces' innovative abilities to develop existing weapons. This has helped us to renovate the tanks, planes, and antiaircraft missiles which were purchased from the East, the estimated life span of which had come to an end.

2. To embark on military industrialization. This minimizes the import needs of the Armed Forces and at the same time opens up opportunities for arms exports. We have already begun manufacturing light weapons, ammunition, optical equipment, training planes, fighter planes, helicopters, armored vehicles, artillery, and antiaircraft missiles. We are currently making preparations for the production of the first Egyptian tank. This will constitute a giant stride toward slashing our import requirements through increased domestic production of weapons.

Abu Ghazalah told the NDP Defense and National Security Committee that the Egyptian Armed Forces have moral, political, and diplomatic obligations to the friendly Arab and African countries. We are working for strengthened military cooperation with these countries, a goal which serves the needs both of our national security and of theirs, and also reflects on bilateral and other ties. We are seeking to help friendly countries to emerge from the web of international monopoly and export restrictions and reinforce their national security.

As part of our military cooperation with these countries, Abu Ghazalah said, Egyptian military experts help to train their military personnel with a view to boosting the combat capabilities of these countries. At this juncture, Abu Ghazalah pointed out that there are Egyptian military advisers in Sudan, Oman, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain, Djibouti, and YAR. Students from more than 11 Arab, African, Asian, and European countries also receive training in Egypt, he concluded.

Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Telephones Mubarak 22 July

NC221344 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1322 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jul (MENA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon. During the call, President al-Jumayyil expressed his appreciation and that of the Lebanese people for President Mubarak's interest in the Lebanese issue and for the comments he made on this subject in his speech to the fourth NDP congress. The two presidents also exchanged views on a number of Arab issues and stands.

AL-AHALI Attacks 'Rightist' Journalist Al-Hayawan

PM181515 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 2 Jul 86 p 10

[Salah 'Isa article: "General Motors' Patriotism and 'Shaykh' Muhammad al-Hayawan's Democracy"]

[Excerpts] As usual and like all government journalists, Muhammad al-Hayawan [*Al-Jumhuriyah* columnist] is a stubborn and fanatic rightist to the point that he thinks only with the right side of his brain. He is distinguished among his colleagues — and may God be our witness — by the fact that he does not conceal his rightist character, nor considers it a defect, nor wears the 23 July Revolution cap in order to conceal the baldness of 15 May [reference to Al-Sadat's corrective movement].

He is not ashamed of shouting for the parasites, demanding an end to subsidy, the abolition of free education, and higher bus fares and bread prices because the country is not a home for the needy who, had they not been stupid, would have been rich!

Mr al-Hayawan's shortcoming is that, like all rightists in our country, he "screws up" his turban into a spiral [that is, to enhance his own prominence] and fights against an imaginary enemy of his own invention, namely atheism. [passage omitted]

Mr al-Hayawan, again as is customary of government journalists, began his journalistic career by defending the public sector and national industry, underlining the harmful effects of economic occupation and foreign control of the national economy. So as not to be unfair to the man and accuse him of changing his attitude according to the situation, we must point out that these "subversive" ideas were not his own but those of engineer 'Aziz Sidqi, the former minister of industry and the man who discovered Mr al-Hayawan when he was a reporter assigned to that ministry.

When times changed, 'Aziz Sidqi departed, and national industry evaporated, it was logical for Al-Hayawan's views to change with the change in cabinet and for him to switch his political line. He changed his writing style, switching from the language of 'Aziz Sidqi to the language of the Americans.

Last week *Al-Ahali* was a casualty of this natural change in Al-Hayawan's views. His eminence came out brandishing his sword in defense of the U.S. company General Motors, stressing that we are attacking the contract which the government signed with the American company for the manufacture of Opel automobiles because we are communists and atheists and want the Egyptian market to be reserved exclusively for the Soviet-made cars which all drivers curse because of their obsolete technology, unlike the technology of "Shaykh" General Motors whom God has blessed because it is neither communist nor atheist! [passage omitted]

But Al-Hayawan deliberately lied when he alleged that we attack the General Motors contract in order to defend the Soviet Lada against the Opel, despite the fact that we are defending an Egyptian company, namely the Al-Nasr automobile industry company, which is government-owned and for which technology is imported from a West European country and NATO member, namely Italy — which also produces a believing, pious, and well-behaved car, namely the Fiat. Although the party of General Motors and the Pyramids Plateau Project and similar projects has accused us of many things, we have never been accused of being agents for the Italians.

What we have said and will say again is that the General Motors contract is evidence of Egypt's subordination to the United States and typical of the pressures that lead to its involvement in projects that destroy rather than benefit its economy, that ruin it rather than develop it. We have said that car manufacturing should not be the number one concern for a country whose industries should be dedicated to tackling shortages of food, medicine, and the basic essentials, particularly because worldwide competition in the car market is for the big fish like the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, and West Europe. The proposed jointly manufactured car will find no place in this field. The purpose of the contract is to rescue General Motors following the failure of its Opel car on West European markets.

What we say and say again is that the General Motors contract will lead to the liquidation of an Egyptian company that has been in the car-manufacturing field for 30 years and the squandering of all the expertise it acquired in manufacturing the Fiat. [passage omitted]

If the importation of American technology builds an industry, helps to achieve prosperity, or preserves dignity, as "Shaykh General" Muhammad al-Hayawan claims, why have we reached this state of affairs and why has it become a must for our senior officials to go on two pilgrimages a year, once in the winter and another in the summer, to their shrine in the holy city of Washington?

What is the relationship between Al-Hayawan's defense of General Motors and his accusation that we are jeopardizing national security and attacking the Armed Forces and the security organs and divulging their secrets?

What is the connection between the turban that his eminence "the general" is "screwing into a spiral" and the public charges he is making against us to the general intelligence, the military intelligence, the state security intelligence, [Minister of Interior] Zaki Badr's intelligence, the CIA and Mosad so that we will be thrown in prison cells and our hands and pens shackled, despite the fact that all we have done did not prevent the government signing the agreement with his eminence Shaykh General Motors?

This question needs no answer. Concluding a contract such as that with General Motors could only be endorsed with the permission of "Shaykh" Muhammad al-Hayawan's democratic system, the democracy of chains, and the use of the Koran in defense of Rashad 'Uthman [businessman charged with corruption under Al-Sadat].

National Reaction to Peres Visit to Morocco

Ba'th Party Statement

JN221612 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[22 July Statement by the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party]

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command has followed the news of the Zionist enemy prime minister's visit to Morocco with great concern and denunciation. The party leadership, while denouncing the Moroccan ruler's deviant and strange behavior which further disputes and weakens the Arab nation and increases the already existing burdens of the Palestine question in a manner that will place obstacles along the path of its sound march toward its objectives, can only condemn this behavior and view it with suspicion regardless of how the declared or concealed intentions will unfold.

The Arab nation received Al-Sadat's visit to the Zionist enemy's entity in the occupied territory with denunciation, indignation, and rejection despite the declared justifications for that visit. Just imagine the reaction this time when such a step is undertaken by Morocco, which is far from the confrontation line with the enemy and which has no occupied territory.

The enemy prime minister's visit to Morocco — and all of his encouragers — can only fall within the framework of increasing the factors that lead to further Arab fragmentation and weakness, and enable the Zionist enemy to entrench the results of aggression as permanent gains at the expense of the Arabs' interest, sovereignty, and security. Those who broke through the nation's body; increased its weakness; cooperated with the invading and occupying foreigner against the Arabs and their entities, security, and sovereignty; and always tried to obstruct the attainment of a minimum degree of Arab solidarity, which would have prevented such persistent deterioration, are basically responsible for every step of weakness or deviation by this or that Arab ruler in addition to the responsibility of the direct parties to such actions.

The Arab masses everywhere are called upon to loudly express their denunciation of the stand adopted by the Moroccan ruler. Long live our Arab nation's struggle everywhere! Long live Palestine free and Arab! Long live the Palestinian people's struggle for liberation and repatriation!

[Signed] The National Command, 22 July 1986

Papers React

JN230756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — Two Iraqi papers today examine and analyze the motives of King Hassan II's strange, deviant conduct in receiving Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Morocco. The papers affirm that this conduct cannot be isolated from the long, integrated course of abnormal and deviant stands and policies which has been pursued by several Arab regimes and rulers in the past years.

The newspaper *Al-Thawrah*, organ of the Ba'th Party, says in its editorial: The Moroccan ruler would not have behaved in this manner had he not been preceded by certain Arab regimes and rulers in committing sins and anti-Arab acts that have greatly harmed the Arab cause and its sanctity.

The paper adds: It is the conduct of certain Arab rulers that has opened the door to this Moroccan conduct and any other deviant conduct.

Al-Thawrah affirms: If Al-Sadat's treasonous step had been met with every feeling and manifestation of denunciation, condemnation, and rejection by the masses of the Arab nation, despite all the excuses given by Al-Sadat to justify his treasonous act, the Moroccan ruler's conduct will be faced with even wider and stronger denunciation and rejection by the masses.

The newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah* says: Certain traitor Arab rulers have deprived Arab causes of their halos and stripped national struggle of its real substance which used to unite the masses and excite their feelings to the extent that those issues no longer enjoy that reverence and sanctity.

The paper adds: Thus, violations, abandonment of obligations, and even treason have become easy to commit without fear of severe punishment.

After reviewing the treasonous acts that have been committed by certain Arab rulers, headed by Hafiz al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi, the paper affirms that the Zionist enemy prime minister's visit to Morocco is the logical outcome of all the treasonous conduct.

The paper says that this visit would not have taken place were it not for the present level of deterioration and weakness reached by the Arab situation as a result of the treasonous acts of those rulers, who have prevented every attempt to tackle the Arab situation and prevent its further collapse by achieving a mimimum level of solidarity and agreement.

Al-Jumhuriyah concludes: The condemnation of this visit must not be confined to the parties directly concerned but must also include those who weaknened the Arab nation and its position, parted with its rights, and sided with foreign aggressions against the Arab countries and their security and sovereignty.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,298

JN211637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,298 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With loyal men whom God has granted faith, power, and victory, we protect Iraq against the ambitions of the suspect despots and defend our territory.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. To inflict fresh losses on the aggressors, our units delivered concentrated strikes against the enemy areas opposite them in the operational sectors and managed to achieve the following:

A. One poclain [presumably a brand name for tractors, bulldozers, etc.] and two ammunition dumps were destroyed; one excavator was damaged; one infantry position was destroyed and three enemy soldiers were killed; several fires were started in enemy areas; and two Kalashnikov rifles and one light launcher were seized on the VII Army Corps front.
B. One shovel [preceding word in English], two personnel shelters, one observation post, and one gun emplacement were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.
C. One grader, one heavy-caliber machine gun, and one observation post were destroyed; one enemy soldier was killed and three others were wounded in the I Army Corps northern sector.
D. One shovel was damaged and three ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.
2. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector seized the following weapons which the enemy left behind in previous battles: a) five RPG machine guns; b) seven RPG-7 launchers; and c) one GC rifle, one radio set, one Kalashnikov rifle, and a quantity of ammunition.

3. Thirteen rafts of various types were seized in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

4. The forces of the clique ruling in Iran shelled the village of Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 July 1986

Communique No 2,299

JN221633 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,299 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's faithful men, who held the initiative in their hands and scored victories, are standing like an impregnable wall protecting their cherished homeland, nation, and sanctities from the filth of the enemies who harbor ambitions against our territory and grudges against our revolution.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force resumed its bold raids on the enemy military and war installations today, inflicting massive damage. The brave eagles of the air carried out the following missions: a) at 1002 [0602 GMT] today our planes raided the Musak camp; b) at 1009 today our eagles raided the Marivan camp; and c) at 1119 today our planes launched a successful raid on an enemy command headquarters.

After performing their duty and after inflicting massive damage on the enemy and setting their targets ablaze, our eagles returned safely to the homeland in God's care.

2. An enemy patrol attempted to approach our units' positions on the VII Army Corps front. Our men pounded it with all types of weapons, killing four soldiers, wounding others, and forcing the rest to flee. In other areas in this sector, three enemy soldiers were killed, two shovels [preceding word in English] were destroyed, another shovel was damaged, and two ammunition dumps were set ablaze.

3. Two enemy soldiers were killed, and three positions of various types and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah; and one vehicle, three ammunition dumps, and two infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. One vehicle and two ammunition dumps were set ablaze and one enemy soldier was killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, and several enemy positions and one observation post were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. The forces of the despotic clique shelled the village of Khurmal with long-range artillery.

6. To get rid of the sanguinary regime ruling in Iran, a nine-member Iranian family sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 July 1986

Bombing Civilian Targets Denied

JN221645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that Iraqi planes have bombed civilian targets in Iran. In a statement to INA this evening, the spokesman said these claims are unfounded and the Iraqi planes only bombed the Khomeyni guards' camps.

The spokesman added: It is the Iranian regime that is daily and savagely bombing residential areas with long-range artillery. He stressed that such methods will not prevent us from striking at the military targets deep inside Iran and from divesting the aggressors of all means of aggression.

Planes Raid Two Factories

JN230959 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0934 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — Iraqi Air Force fighter planes raided an Iranian arms and ammunition factory and an iron-and-steel factory deep inside Iran today. In a statement to INA, an Iraqi military source said that all the attacking planes returned safely to base after accurately performing their duty. The military source added that the Iraqi planes raided the Yarjin arms and ammunition factory near Tehran at 1040 [0640 GMT] today and the Mobarakeh iron and steel factory near Esfahan, scoring direct, effective hits on their targets.

Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for Bulgaria 21 Jul

JN211026 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad for Sofia this morning on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister will hold talks on bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and matters of mutual interest.

Reaction to Peres Visit to Morocco

Al-Rifa'i Chairs Meeting

LD221342 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1322 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 22 Jul (KUNA) — The KUNA correspondent in Amman has learned that an important meeting was held here today under the chairmanship of the Jordanian prime minister, Zayd al-Rifa'i.

It was also learned that the meeting was attended by senior state officials. It was devoted to discussing and reviewing the developments in the Arab arena in light of the current visit of the Israeli prime minister, Shim'on Peres, to Morocco and the repercussions of this visit on efforts to bolster Arab solidarity and pave the way for an Arab summit conference.

The Jordanian foreign minister [title as received], Muhammad al-Khatib, earlier denied that Jordan had any advance knowledge of the visit.

Radio Amman highlighted in its newscasts today the Syrian Government's decision to sever political and diplomatic relations with Morocco.

Comments on Visit, Gulf War

GF221846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Amman, 22 Jul (WAKH) — Zayd al-Rifa'i, Jordanian prime minister, has affirmed that his country has no knowledge of the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Morocco. He said: I have heard about this visit from the information media, as have all the others.

In an interview today conducted by the *WAKH* general director and the chief editor of Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* and *Al-Adwa*, Al-Rifa'i said that some parties have tried to link this visit with the visit of the Moroccan envoy to Jordan, who carried a message from the Moroccan monarch to King Husayn, informing him about the election of Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan to the Moroccan Academy of Science, and inquiring about the efforts made by King Husayn to achieve Arab solidarity. He added that the Moroccan envoy did not refer to the visit of the Israeli prime minister. The Jordanian prime minister stated that it is difficult to find an explanation for this visit, which surprised everyone. He added that he is unable to comment on this issue since Jordan knows nothing about the visit, its background, or its upcoming results. [passage omitted]

Concerning Syrian-Jordanian relations and whether there is any disagreement in views between Jordan and Syria on the settlement of the Middle East issue, he said: We agree on a comprehensive settlement through an international conference to be attended by all the concerned countries, including the PLO, and the countries that are permanent members of the UN Security Council, and to be sponsored by the United Nations.

Regarding Jordanian-Syrian views toward ending the Iraq-Iran war, he said that King Husayn is making persistent efforts to settle the conflict between fraternal Iraq and Syria, and that after reaching an agreement in this regard, a unified Arab stance can be achieved toward the Iraq-Iran war and ways to stop it. [passage omitted]

Al-Khatib Criticizes Visit

JN222043 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] In another statement, Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said that Peres' visit to Morocco will increase Arab differences. He added that unilateral initiatives will never lead to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The minister also recalled Jordan's firm position based on the idea that the solution to the Middle East issue should take place within an international conference to be attended by the five permanent member-states of the UN Security Council as well as all the concerned parties to the dispute. He added that King Husayn's visit to Baghdad was aimed at preparing this conference, stressing that any unilateral initiative will only lead to further fragmentation and disruption among the Arabs.

Prime Minister Receives UN Emergency Force Chief

JN221450 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 22 Jul (PETRA) — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received General William Callaghan, chief of staff of the UN emergency force who is currently visiting Jordan, in his office this morning.

It is noteworthy that Gen Callaghan succeeded Brigadier General Erskine, who retired recently.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Bahraini Information Minister

JN221206 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad, who is currently visiting Jordan. The meeting was attended by Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib and the Bahraini ambassador in Amman. During the meeting, they reviewed the relations between the two fraternal countries, as well as means to promote and bolster these relations, particularly in the mass media fields.

French Defense Minister Departs Amman 22 July

JN221205 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] French Defense Minister Andre Giraud and his delegation left Amman today following a 1-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of senior officials. He was seen off at Amman military airport by Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; the assistant chief of staff for operations and training; the general inspector of the Armed Forces; the Royal

Air Force commander; and the French ambassador and military attache in Amman.

'High-Ranking' Soviet Official To Visit Jordan

LD221132 Kuwait KUNA in English 1016 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, July 22 (KUNA) — A high ranking Soviet official will pay a near visit to Jordan as part of a tour that would include other Arab states, KUNA learnt here Tuesday.

The Soviet official, who is director of the Middle East Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will discuss issues that will be submitted to the United Nations' General Assembly's next session, as well as bilateral relations of his country and the countries he will visit.

'National Parties' Condemn Peres' Morocco Visit

NC231211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The leaders of the Amal Movement and the national parties met this morning at the house of Eng 'Asim Qansuh. In addition to Qansuh, the meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas, Marwan Hamadah, Haytham Jum'ah, Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, Marwan Faris, Tawfiq Mhanna, and Hasan Shalhah. The conferees discussed the inauspicious visit to Morocco by the enemy prime minister. A statement issued after the meeting called for a general strike on Friday 25 July to condemn this inopportune trip. The conferees emphasized that the Moroccan people must marshal their resources and forces to overthrow the regime of King Hassan II. They condemned the suspect visit and described it as a qualitative change in the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict. If added to the Camp David accords, this new act of treason could lead to a real division of the Arabs.

The meeting's participants called for a return to the Baghdad summit resolutions by boycotting the Egyptian regime. They stressed the need to back the path of resistance and steadfastness, which is led by Syria. They appealed to Arab governments to follow the example set by Damascus and sever all relations with the Moroccan regime. At 1300 today, a popular demonstration proceeded from the Arab University area toward the Moroccan Embassy to protest the enemy prime minister's trip to Morocco.

Karami on Peres in Morocco, Ministerial Meetings

NC221327 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following the Ministerial Committee meeting at Government House on 22 July — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The members of the Ministerial Committee welcome Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi. His presence is evidence of a sincere spirit of nationalism and a sense of responsibility, particularly during this fateful stage. We hope his presence will serve as a starting point to further consolidate the drive for salvation. On this occasion, we would like to note that any minister who wants to attend our meetings and contribute to whatever serves the interests of our beloved homeland will be welcome.

The committee members discussed developments in the various areas, with special emphasis on the security plan for the southern suburb. Several meetings are underway in this respect, and I hope the plan will be finally endorsed during the forthcoming meeting of the coordination committee as a prelude to its implementation. We notice that there is still ambiguity as far as the responsibility of his excellency the president is concerned. When we proposed collective resignation, because of the impasse in the country, the answer was that the responsibility was that of the prime minister and the cabinet. When brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president, stated that the Syrians had entered West Beirut in response to a request from the prime minister and the defense minister, the answer was that those officials were not qualified to make the request, as only the president is empowered to do so. Therefore, we would like to emphasize that the proposal for collective resignation comes within the framework of joint responsibility. These are the topics we discussed at our meeting today, and we hope the anticipated developments will bring about salvation soon to our dear country.

[Question] Your Excellency the Prime Minister: There have been serious developments on the Arab scene, namely, the Israeli prime minister's visit to Morocco. In your capacity as prime minister and foreign minister, can you define Lebanon's stand regarding this visit?

[Karami] With the leave of the president, with whom we share responsibility, we believe such visits will only lead to further differences on the Arab and international levels. Therefore, our stand with respect to this visit is negative. What really concerns us is the convocation of an international conference under the aegis of the Security Council to settle the issue, which is of interest to this region in general. This conference must be attended by the parties concerned, so we may reach peaceful and just solutions, and safeguard the rights of the Palestinian people.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what about Minister Skaf's joining the Ministerial Committee?

[Karami] As I have already said, we welcome any minister who is interested in attending our meetings.

[Question] Will the Lebanese ambassador in Morocco be summoned for consultations?

[Karami] No.

Summons Lebanon's Envoy to Morocco

NC231017 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has decided to summon Lebanon's ambassador to Morocco for consultations on the results of talks Hassan II had with enemy Prime Minister Peres.

Army Intelligence Allegedly Planned AUB Bus Attack

NC221946 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] According to security sources, the investigation into the recent attack on a bus from the American University of Beirut [AUB], which left four people dead and three others injured, is nearing completion. It has been ascertained that Army intelligence was responsible for planning the operation, which was then carried out by agents in West Beirut. The aim of the operation was twofold: to strike a blow at the security plan and the Syrian role in West Beirut, and to force Christians and the AUB to move to East Beirut. The appropriate security organs have uncovered information and evidence pertaining to this case. However, no detailed announcement will be made until the criminals who carried out this operation and whose names are now known have been arrested.

'Suspects' in Attack Arrested

NC231033 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] We have learned that the security forces have arrested a number of suspects connected with Saturday's attack on a bus from AUB in Al-Barbir. The investigation into the incident is being conducted in complete secrecy.

Birri Chairs Meeting on Southern Suburb Security

NC222040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri chaired a meeting at 1630 this afternoon. The session was attended by Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, chief of staff; Colonel Lutfi Jabir, Army director of administration; Major 'Isam 'Atwah; Captains 'Abbas Nasrallah, Walid Sukkariyah, and 'Ali al-Khansar; 'Aql Hamiyah, the official in charge of the Amal Movement's military department; Bassam Tulays, the official in charge of Amal's political security affairs; and a number of other officials responsible for security in the Amal Movement. Colonel 'Abd al-Salam Daghistani, Colonel Asif al-Hakim, and Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Hallum attended on behalf of the Syrian observers. The conferees discussed ways to implement the security plan in the southern suburb, as well as in those areas where security force personnel are to be deployed.

Minister Birri had met with Amal Movement political and military cadres earlier in the day. He briefed them on the issues pertaining to the implementation of the security plan in the southern suburb, as well as the need to remove all obstacles which might hinder this objective.

In a statement following this afternoon's meeting, which ended at 1740, Minister Birri said: The meeting was attended by representatives of all the parties concerned. We focused on the details, location, and size of the force needed to take over security in the southern suburb as an extension of the West Beirut security plan. We agreed on this during our meeting and before that in the Ministerial Committee. The 6th Brigade is now ready, but we need to discuss certain details with the Internal Security Forces, which have been assigned the basic security task. After this, the security plan in its final form will be submitted to the Coordination Committee, which will then decide the zero hour for its implementation.

Syria's Khaddam on Plan, Tripartite Agreement

NC221542 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, in a statement to *Al-Sayyad* magazine, has stressed that the Syrian presence in Lebanon is legitimate and does not need cover or justification from anyone. The security plan for West Beirut, he noted, was drawn up under the supervision of the Lebanese prime minister and the defense minister. He said: Our presence does not need a permit. Khaddam said: We have not consulted anyone about this. Neither our presence in Lebanon nor any moves we make there are a matter for agreement or consultation with any foreign party.

Khaddam explained Walid Junblatt's remark that the tripartite agreement has fallen through as follows: Junblatt's intention was to say that the tripartite agreement does not represent the nationalist forces' aspirations; it was the minimum they could accept to end the problem in Lebanon. In view of the fact that a certain party rejected it, Junblatt no longer accepts this minimum. Junblatt, Khaddam continued, is now calling for a maximum program; that is, the program propounded by the national movement.

Khaddam added that the tripartite agreement does not fulfill the political aspirations of any party, nor is it in line with Syria's aspirations. Had it been left to Syria, a different agreement would have been drafted. The main features of such an agreement would be the direct abolition of sectarianism and the establishment of a regime in which every Lebanese would have the right to any post for which his abilities fitted him.

Regarding the Arab-Israeli situation, Khaddam said: We reject any separate or partial solution. We do not expect Israel to return anything to Egypt or Jordan. As for our policy, it is defensive. The way is open to anyone who wants to carry out fedayeen operations through the Golan Heights, he said.

Responding to a question on relations with Iraq, Khaddam said: There can only be love or war between Syria and Iraq. What we want from Baghdad is implementation of the 1978 agreement.

UAE Paper: Hostages' Release in 'Advanced Stage'

GF221525 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 22 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Damascus]

[Text] Syrian political sources have told *Al-Ittihad* that the efforts to secure the release of the hostages captured in Lebanon have reached an advanced stage which heralds a possible agreement on their release. However, details of this agreement will not be announced so as to preserve the lives of the hostages and to fulfill the kidnappers' desire to achieve some of their legitimate demands. The sources expect that the hostages' crisis will end in the next 2 months provided the Lebanese arena does not witness a dangerous security deterioration that would hamper Syrian efforts to release the foreign captives in Lebanon.

'Resistance' Attacks Lahd Position, Israeli Patrol

NC221605 Beirut Voice of the National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Resistance fighters have carried out a rocket attack on a position held by agent Lahd in the Al-Jibbayn-al-Bayyadah triangle. An artillery emplacement, a mechanized vehicle, and a jeep were destroyed. Resistance fighters also attacked an enemy military patrol or the Yarun-Bint Jubayl road, causing loss of life and equipment.

Hassan-Peres Meeting Denounced as 'Treasonous'

JN221414 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] After a period of less than 10 years, the Arab nation once again finds itself face to face with a new official treasonous act. It is taken by surprise just as it is about to achieve cohesion and balance following the commotion caused by Al-Sadat's treason and the subsequent fall into the abyss of capitulation and submission to the Zionist enemy's will, in accordance with the U.S. will, in our Arab Egypt. Once again the Arab nation wakes up to an Arab ruler who works in the darkness for the sake of recording another disgrace in its history and a new downfall undertaking its struggle. This ruler has opened the gates of his Moroccan kingdom to the terrorist Nazi who fought against Arabs and Arabism for over 40 years; displacing millions of them, massacring hundreds of thousands, occupying their territory, terrorizing their present, and blocking their future.

Our nation wakes up to see Moroccan King Hassan II unrolling the red carpet for Shim'on Peres on Moroccan territory. This is in defiance of all Arabs. It implements the U.S.-Zionist will after the channels leading to the U.S.-Zionist peace have been disrupted. At a time when the world has become almost completely convinced of the unfeasibility of unilateral solutions and stupid improvised initiatives, and of the need to establish a just and comprehensive peace within the framework of an international conference under the auspices of the five permanent UN Security Council member states and with the attendance of all parties to the conflict in the region.

Al-Sadat based his treasonous act on Egypt's major role and its human and historical magnitude among the Arabs, thus deluding the world into believing that through this role and its great magnitude he could speak on behalf of all Arabs, negotiate in the name of the Arabs, and relinquish whatever he could relinquish. Hassan II is today basing his action on an illusionary situation by which he imagines possessing an Arab authorization to strike the deal that suits him with the Zionist leaders. Hassan II, who became a chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and a chairman of one of the Arab summits due to intricate Arab and Islamic circumstances, commits an error toward himself, the Arabs, and the world if he imagines that this formal bargain authorizes him to deal with the pan-Arab issue, squander its store of justice, and bargain over it under the hegemony of the U.S. sword. The Moroccan king represents only himself and his regime. He has no legal right to represent the Arabs and there is no legal Arab League decision or resolution authorizing him to speak on their behalf.

Hassan II can do what Al-Sadat did because nothing is easier than committing treason. In this case the perpetrator of treason renounces principles, values, affiliation, and pan-Arab responsibility. Nothing is more difficult than the moment of punishment when its time is due and when the masses proceed to mete it out in broad daylight.

Arab brethern, Damascus, which is today severing every link connecting it with the regime of the Moroccan ruler and which is unveiling the cards of the new conspiracy for all the Arab masses, will not under any circumstances allow the new Al-Sadat to go beyond the limits. Arab territory is for the Arab masses and not for a ruler who betrays his Arab nation's cause. The Arab nation — masses, institutions, and states — are today called upon to adopt the stand dictated by their national and pan-Arab duty toward the new treasonous act perpetrated by the king of Morocco.

People's Assembly Condemnation

JN221928 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The People's Assembly has condemned Moroccan King Hassan II's new treasonous step by extending an invitation to Zionist entity Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and meeting with him on the land of Arab Morocco, inconsiderate of all Arab values, Arab League charters, and Arab summits' resolutions. The Assembly urged the Arab nation to stand against this treasonous step and to adopt the required measures to foil the new capitulationist plot, which is not less dangerous than the Camp David plot and its treasonous accords. The People's Assembly held a session this evening chaired by Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi who delivered a speech affirming that the king of Morocco has dealt a heinous blow to Arab pride and dignity by meeting with Shim'on Peres, prime minister of the Zionist entity.

Al-Zu'bi viewed the Moroccan king's previous contacts with Zionists, such as his sponsorship of a Jewish conference in Morocco and a meeting with Zionist deputy Rafi Edri, in addition to two meetings held by Peres with Moroccan regime officials. Al-Zu'bi said: On behalf of the Arab nation and all nationalist, progressive, and liberation forces in the entire greater Arab world, we ask: Cannot Arab and Islamic soldiarity and Jerusalem's salvation be achieved without meeting with Peres? He added: We in Syria will not accept an Arab summit with a country that does not make it its duty to defend principles, violated Arab dignity, and usurped territory. We will not accept an Arab solidarity that is not committed to solidarity as a firm belief against the usurper enemy. We in Syria will not accept any course to save Jerusalem other than the commitment to struggle against attempts to relinquish Palestinian rights.

The People Assembly speaker urged all Arab parliaments and parliamentarians, and all honest nationalist and progressive forces to unify their stands in condemning the Moroccan regime's steps and imposing a complete boycott on the regime to follow Syria's example in adopting pan-Arab stands and shouldering the responsibilities required by these Arab stands and principles in confronting this flagrant plot and danger against our nation and its central cause, the Palestinian cause.

After the Assembly speaker's address, a number of members delivered speeches affirming that the Moroccan king's meeting with the Israeli enemy prime minister in Arab Morocco is a new act of treason against the Arab nation and a grave iolation of our nation and its dignity. They added: It was clear from the outset that the question is not one regime or one Arab country. What is eventually required is subjugating the entire region to the schemes of the U.S.-Israeli plan. Therefore, Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, has exerted continuous efforts to contain the plot. It also promoted its intrinsic capability in order to reach a strategic parity. Syria built its stand on the basis of a full awareness of the dimensions of the objectives of the plot. It frequently warned against the consequences that might result from the existing alliance between some regimes and the U.S.-Zionist alliance.

The People's Assembly members affirmed that the recent treasonous act will not affect the state of the Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy. If they believe that surrender will lead to the implementation of their plot, then they are disillusioned. The masses of Morocco will not remain silent about the treason of Hassan II and will not treat him better than Egypt did traitor Al-Sadat. [passage omitted]

Information Minister on Hassan

JN221834 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Louis Faris report from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Syrian Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh told our radio that Syria has expressed its viewpoint toward the Moroccan king's treasonous stand in the official source's statement this morning. He called on the entire Arab nation to adopt the noble stand dictated by its Arabism, honor, and pride toward this dirty and treasonous act, as he termed it. [passage omitted]

Reaction Roundup to Peres Visit

JN221432 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Talks between Moroccan King Hassan II and Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres began in Rabat today within a new treasonous step by King Hassan II to liquidate the Palestine question with an explicit U.S. blessing. Peres is accompanied on his visit, which began to the Moroccan regime yesterday, by Zionist Knesset Member Rafi Edri, Peres' media adviser Uri Savir, and a number of Zionist journalists and radio and television correspondents. The enemy radio added that only a few officials in occupied Palestine knew about the visit, among whom was Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who approved the visit. The visit was welcomed by a number of Knesset members among whom were (David Orman) and (Louis Fedrich), from the Likud bloc, Yosi Sarid from the opposition, and (Simcha Gaini) and 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Darawishah from the Alignment bloc. Al-Darawishah affirmed that he attaches great importance to the visit.

Zionist political sources said that Israel attaches special importance to the talks between Hassan and Peres. They said that the Moroccan king agreed to this visit and the talks. Voice of America cited Zionist sources as saying that the Peres visit will help establish normal relations between Israel and some Arabs, explaining that the visit will last 2 days. London radio described the visit as a sudden development which will cause reactions and a large shock in the region and elsewhere, pointing out that the visit is similar to Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977 — a visit for which the Moroccan king helped to carry out the required arrangements. The United States welcomed the visit. A U.S. State Department spokesman expressed his country's strong support for any bilateral Zionist contacts with any Arab country.

Peres' visit to Morocco was interpreted as a personal success for him because he managed to make this declared visit after a series of undeclared meetings between Moroccan regime officials and Zionist officials.

Peres had previously met with the Moroccan king twice when he was leader of the Zionist opposition. He also sent a personal message to the Moroccan king. Edri, who accompanies Peres during the current visit, conveyed this message. The message, which expressed Peres' desire to meet with Hassan, was the pretext under which Hassan invited Peres to visit him in Morocco.

Zionist political sources explain that a number of Moroccan Jews, such as (David bin Ammar), paid many visits to occupied Palestine. They played a key role in arranging for the current visit during the past days.

The Palestinian paper *Al-Mithaq*, which is published in Jerusalem, strongly denounced the visit today, stressing that the visit is a new Camp David which is being arranged with U.S. knowledge.

Political observers in Rabat believe that Peres' visit to Hassan means that there is a plan to liquidate the Palestine question, which will be discussed in their talks. Observers add that the visit may also contribute to finding a solution to the Tabah issue between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity. This is in view of the role played by the Moroccan king regarding what were called political initiatives to solve the Middle East problem. It is known that before Al-Sadat visited occupied Jerusalem in 1977, Moshe Dayan, Zionist foreign minister in 1977, met with the Egyptian deputy prime minister in the Al-Sadat regime in Morocco and in the presence of Hassan II. This prepared and expedited the Al-Sadat visit.

The Zionist entity's president, Hayim Herzog, expressed the hope that the Hassan II-Peres talks will be a starting point for what he called the achievement of peace in the Middle East. Herzog said that he hopes one of the results of Peres' visit to Morocco will be a similar visit by Hassan II to Israel, explaining that the Moroccan king did not set any preconditions for Peres' visit.

Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires to the Zionist enemy, welcomed Peres' visit to Morocco saying that his regime supports this step, which he described as positive.

The Lebanese papers *Al-Safir*, *Al-Sha'b*, and *Al-Haqiqah* published in Beirut today condemned King Hassan II's decision to meet with the enemy prime minister. They said that this is the second treasonous step after the peace accord between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy.

Palestinian Reaction

JN221629 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The Zionist entity — Enemy radio has said that a second meeting between Shim'on Peres and King Hassan II began at the Moroccan King's summer palace in the city of Ifrane at 1300 today. The radio added that during the meeting Peres presented what he termed new proposals to settle the dispute in the Middle East. The enemy radio correspondent said that Peres will return to the occupied territory tomorrow after concluding talks with the Moroccan king. [passage omitted]

Palestinian organizations condemned the Moroccan regime's step. PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash stated today that Moroccan King Hassan II's meeting with the Zionist prime minister on the land of fraternal Morocco is a flagrant violation of the Arab League's charters, as well as the resolutions of Arab and Islamic summits. Habash added that while condemning this treachorous step, the PFLP calls on all Arab countries to immediately sever their political and diplomatic relations with the Moroccan regime, expel it from the Arab League, and impose an economic boycott on it in order to prevent the peddling of the second Camp David link.

The Popular War Liberation Organization — The Al-Sa'iqah force issued a statement today affirming that the Moroccan king's new act of treason is a challenge to the Arab nation's dignity, as well as a violation of all values and principles of the nation's future, honor, and destiny.

For his part, Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, spokesman for the Palestine Popular Struggle Front, called on the messes and the national and progressive forces of the Moroccan people, as well as the masses of the Arab nation to confront the new plot and to adopt the required steps to deter the second Al-Sadat and to prevent him from continuing this plot.

The General Secretariat of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union condemned the agent Moroccan regime's flagrant treasonous policy. The General Secretariat called on Arab steadfast forces to respond to this event and to mobilize the Arab nation's resources to confront imperialism and Zionism. [passage omitted]

Press Reaction

JN230844 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Press review]

[Text] Damascus papers today concentrated on enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Arab Morocco and meeting with the traitor King Hassan II. The papers carried the following banner headlines: A Second Black Day; New Treason By King Hassan II; Syria Severs All Relations With Morocco, Asks Arab Nation To Take Measures Commensurate With Pan- Arab Commitments To Face Flagrant, Serious Plots Against Arab Cause; King Hassan II's Filthy Step Flagrant, Serious Plot Against Arab Nation, Palestinian Cause; Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat Expresses to Al-Asad Appreciation for Syria's Quick Response to Moroccan King's Crime; People's Assembly Denounces Treasonous Step, Calls for Foiling New Plot; Arab, World Reactions to King Hassan's Step: Mubarak Praises Visit While Algeria Regards It Aggression on Arabs; Karami, Qansuh Say Visit Coincides With U.S. Pressure To Force Arabs To Accept U.S. Plans; Very Positive Talks Between Hassan, Peres; New Proposals To Settle Conflict Discussed; United States Blesses Meeting, Israel Regards It As a Victory, Moscow Considers It New Imperialist-Zionist Plot Against Arabs. Papers also carried thefollowing headlines: Beirut Security Plan Crystallized; Beirut Circles Say: Plan Part of Spirit of Tripartite Agreement; Resistance Attacks Invaders, Agents in Southern Lebanon.

Under the headline: "Traitor No Two," *Al-Ba'th* says: Despite the element of surprise and the dramatic nature of the new treasonous step undertaken by the Moroccan king, it did not create much surprise among observers. Hassan, who 3 years ago extended an open invitation to Zionists, has found the current circumstances appropriate for taking this treasonous step, which is similar to Al-Sadat's step even though it appears to be a reversal of Al-Sadat's visit. Traitor No One went to Jerusalem on a visit of shame and ignominy in which Hassan played the role of agent and broker. Hassan's role was to pave the way for him obtaining the title of Traitor No Two. He made Peres descrate the Moroccan soil exactly as Begin desecrated Egypt when he visited Cairo 7 years ago. Now that Hassan has brought new hope for the Camp David partners in terms of reviving or expanding the treasonous Camp David agreements, or changing them into a new Camp David with some other name; now that Hassan has added a new brand of shame to his treasonous history and has courted a new curse that will follow him forever, what can he, Peres, or those who hailed this treasonous meeting do?

Al-Ba'th adds: The original Camp David agreements, which were stillborn, could not advance even 1 inch forward despite attempts at reviving them. The normalization of relations did not see light and efforts to strike separate deals have not realized anything. The only thing that imposed itself on the events is the Arab masses' rejection of any meeting with the Zionist enemy not only in Egypt but all over the Arab homeland.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: It is a battle of destiny which does not conform to the whims of Hassan and his treasonous predecessors who received their just punishment. The punishment for the new traitor is very close.

Al-Thawrah says: By severing all relations with the Moroccan regime as a preliminary response to the treason of the Moroccan king, Syria considered boycotting this regime to be the first step toward foiling the serious treason which it has undertaken. It is illogical for treason to become a viewpoint and to let it pass so easily. The Arab nation, masses, and nationalist and progressive forces are called upon to mobilize their intrinsic resources and quickly close ranks in order to contain the Moroccan king's step and prevent the imperialist and Zionist forces from implementing a new plot against the Palestinian cause under names and slogans that smell only of treason, capitulation, and selling out of Arab rights.

Expulsion From Arab League Urged

JN230856 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Damascus, 23 Jul (SANA) — In its editorial today, *Al-Thawrah* says that the Moroccan king's step is extremely serious and filthy, a grave and flagrant plot against the Arab nation and Arab cause, a flagrant violation of the Arab League Charter and all Arab summit resolutions, and a deviation from the will of the entire Arab nation. The paper called on the Arab nation to shoulder its responsibilities in facing this treasonous, shameful step and to strongly and firmly confront all its consequences. It said that all forms of relations and cooperation with the Moroccan regime should be stopped; pan-Arab, comprehensive sanctions should be imposed against it; its Arab League membership should end, and King Hassan's chairmanship of the Jerusalem Committee should be canceled. [passage omitted]

Palestine Broadcast Comment

JN221952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Within the framework of the suspect moves and contacts the Moroccan king is holding with the Zionist enemy leaders, King Hassan II received Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Morocco yesterday, thus defying the dignity of both the Arabs and the fraternal Moroccan people. This conspiratorial step by the Moroccan king was not the first step in this regard. King Hassan II has previously undertaken several conspiratorial steps in which he played the role of a broker. It is the Moroccan king who paved the way for Al-Sadat's treasonous visit to occupied Jerusalem. During Al-Sadat's era, meetings and contacts between the Zionist officials and the Egyptian regime's leaders took place in Morocco under the direct auspices of the Moroccan king. Moreover, the Moroccan regime sponsored the world Zionist conference in which Israeli delegations participated.

Today King Hassan II is crowning his treasonous meetings and contacts with the Zionist enemy by meeting with the enemy prime minister, who represents the highest political authority in the Zionist entity. Thus, the Moroccan king clears up matters and shamefully reveals the conspiratorial role he is playing to peddle the U.S.-Zionist scheme aimed at liquidating the Palestine question and the Palestinian Arab people's rights. This new step by the Moroccan king is a flagrant violation of the Arab League Charter and all the Arab summit resolutions. It is also a violation of Arabs' will.

King Hassan II, who is meeting with the Zionist enemy prime minister today, only represents himself because the Arab League Charter and the resolutions adopted by all of the Arab summit conferences emphasize that no contacts, meetings, or direct negotiations should be held with the Zionist officials. Such meetings and contacts are a departure from Arab unanimity, a flagrant violation of the Arab nation's decisions, and a blatant defiance of Arab dignity because the Zionist enemy is still occupying our territory and violating the rights of our Palestinian Arab people. Moreover, the Zionist enemy, directly and fully supported by the United States, is still implementing its settlement and Judaization scheme with the aim of evacuating the Arab territory of its Arab owners. Furthermore, the Zionist enemy is rejecting a just and comprehensive peace as called for by the UN resolution. It is only insisting on occupation and the policy of aggression and expansion as well as the Camp David accords as the only option for a settlement.

The Zionist enemy prime minister, whom the Moroccan king is receiving in Morocco today, wants more Arab concessions and wants to impose the U.S.-Israeli conditions which only serve the interests of the United States and Israel in the region. The Moroccan king, who played the role of a broker in the market of treason beginning with his participation in the preparations made for Al-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and the subsequent signing of the unilateral peace treaty and his reception of a number of Israeli delegations, is committing a new treason by receiving Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Confronting this new conspiratorial step requires all the Arabs to adopt decisive measures against this regime, which has turned the land of Arab Morocco into a venue for plotting against the Arab nation and its national and pan-Arab issues. King Hassan II has turned Morocco into a center for all overt and covert contacts and meetings between the Egyptian regime's leaders and the Zionist officials. We are confident that the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland, particularly in Morocco, will confront this shameful treasonous act in defense of their dignity, honor, and fateful issues.

Habash Meets Demands Summit

JN230556 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received PFLP Secretary General George Habash who stressed to Khaddam the need to hold a summit for the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front; that is, Syria, Libya, Algeria, the PDRY, and the PLO to discuss Peres' visit to Morocco.

Communist Party Condemns Peres-Hassan Meeting

JN221703 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1545 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jul (SANA) — The Syrian Communist Party has strongly condemned the Moroccan king's meeting with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the Arab Moroccan territory. The Communist Party affirmed that King Hassan II has adopted a new treacherous stand in addition to a series of his old criminal stands. In a statement issued today on Peres' ill-omened visit to Morocco, the party said that this criminal and treacherous act by the Moroccan king is not surprising because King Hassan II has always been the godfather of all deals that were concluded or to be concluded with Israel and world Zionism.

The party's statement notes that this step is an implementation of the course of capitulation, and partial and separate solutions practiced by U.S. imperialism and Israel. It is also a deviation from the official and popular Arab consensus as well as a treacherous stab at the struggle of the Palestinian people and the whole Arab world.

In its statement, the Syrian Communist Party condemned this treacherous stand adopted by the Moroccan king who exploits his position as chairman of the committee for defending Jerusalem for suspect objectives.

The Communist Party said that King Hassan's meeting with Shim'on Peres and his negotiations with him on an Arab territory are a repetition — even if in a different way — of Al-Sadat's ill-omened visit to Jerusalem.

Communists Reportedly Split Over Party Congress

NC230750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Arab sources have revealed that a serious wave of dissent has emerged within the ranks of the Syrian Communist Party recently. This is the result of Secretary General Khalid Bakdash's insistence on convening the party's general congress despite the disapproval of a majority of Politburo and Central Committee members. It should be recalled that Arab communist parties have urged Bakdash to reverse his decision. The sources added that a number of Politburo members have voiced their dissent, condemning Bakdash's arbitrary position.

Al-Shar' Receives USSR Foreign Ministry Official

JN221733 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Viktor Pasuvalyuk, counselor at the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at noon today. Talks revolved around the international situation and developments in the region.

Further Reportage on Peres-Hassan Talks in Morocco

President Herzog Comments

TA221059 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1052 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was received very warmly in Morocco by King Hassan II. The talks which have already been held between the prime minister and the Moroccan leader were very positive. This is reported by our correspondent in the Knesset Yinon Shenqar. Before his trip to Morocco the prime minister met with President Hayim Herzog and briefed him on the details of the trip and the content of the remarks he was going to make to the Moroccan king.

In an interview to IDF radio a short while ago, President Hayim Herzog said that the prime minister's trip is a historic breakthrough and expressed his hope that it will bring about new progress in the peace process. The president also said that he personally hopes that the Moroccan king will arrive in Israel shortly.

Cabinet Secretary Interviewed

TA221123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1025 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Interview with Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin by party affairs correspondent Hayim Zissowitz in the Knesset studio — live]

[Text] [Zissowitz] Good afternoon, Mr Beilin. As one who has reportedly visited Morocco twice and has even met with King Hassan as Shim'on Peres' aide at the time, where do you think this visit will actually lead?

[Beilin] Irrespective of what took place in the past, the very fact of a meeting between the Israeli prime minister and the head of the Arab League and the Islamic Conference is obviously of importance, and that alone would justify it in terms of significance. I am not sure that such a visit will necessarily result in anything operational, but this is definitely an unprecedented event.

[Zissowitz] In preparing us by saying that one should not necessarily expect anything operational to come out of the meeting, are you anticipating a possible disappointment?

[Beilin] I do not know. I do not believe this meeting is intended for negotiation purposes. It will first of all provide the scene for an exchange of positions and will allow each side to get to know the other's views. Also, the fact that the prime minister is meeting with an Arab leader in the open, after such a meeting was held between an Egyptian leader and his Israeli counterpart and in light of the peace with Egypt, is definitely important. If anything else comes of it, this will no doubt be extra.

[Zissowitz] Some people maintained that the prime minister was carrying a peace plan?

[Beilin] To the best of my knowledge, this is not the case. The prime minister is not carrying any special plan.

[Zissowitz] Reactions to this business oscillate between hope for a political breakthrough leading to some sort of comprehensive peace plan for the Middle East to reactions of people who discount the meeting, branding it a publicity stunt. To what extent do internal partisan considerations enter the picture, if at all?

[Beilin] I must point out that many people see this government as motivated by public relations: it thus pulled the IDF out of Lebanon, it was only public relations that prompted it to actually curb inflation, and it is public relations that push it to reach a settlement with Egypt over Tabah and to expand the circle of peace. The same people must also believe that this meeting, too, is merely a public relations gimmick. If all these things were only done for public relations, I would laud and recommend such public relations.

[Zissowitz] To cite foreign reports, meetings with Arab leaders are no longer such a rarity. It is maintained that such meetings are being held, except that they are clandestine and do not enjoy the aura of mystery in which this visit has been cloaked. So what, really, is the difference between this visit and other meetings with Arab leaders?

[Beilin] Clearly Israel's history includes meetings with Arab leaders which were either not reported or not publicly confirmed. Look, a public meeting is a totally different ball game. Obviously a public meeting further legitimizes Israel's existence, or its right to exist, in the eyes of the Arab world. It proves that the Arab world realizes that Israel and the need for peace with it cannot be ignored in any framework. The broader the circle of those countries that recognize Israel publicly, not only behind thick veils, the greater the advantage. Perhaps we are witnessing the emergence of a moderate coalition of sorts of countries that are on the verge of publicly recognizing Israel or that have already recognized Israel, be it Egypt, or Morocco today, and in some fashion also Jordan and Saudi Arabia. This coalition augurs well for Israel's security and well-being.

[Zissowitz] Perhaps this was only a slip of the tongue on your part, but can one also expect Morocco to diplomatically recognize Israel after the visit?

[Beilin] I do not believe we are about to witness diplomatic recognition because such a move is the end result of a different process. However, the very fact that such a meeting is held in the open certainly promotes the legitimacy granted to our existence, but it has nothing to do with diplomatic recognition.

[Zissowitz] Finally, we are on the eve of the rotation. Will there be enough time to either complete the move or take further steps following this visit before the prime minister hands the reins over to Mr Shamir?

[Beilin] The rotation should not affect the peace process. In fact, although the premiership changes hands, the policy remains. Things that have either been or will be set in motion will no doubt continue even afterward. Therefore, I do not regard the rotation as an event that would halt moves that have already been launched.

[Zissowitz] Was the rotation not considered in preparing for this trip?

[Beilin] I can see no way that the rotation could have been taken into account in such a matter.

[Zissowitz] Thank you very much, Mr Beilin.

Shamir Comments

TA221635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that he knew about the prime minister's visit to Morocco, but he would not confirm that he welcomed the idea. Mr Shamir said that to the best of his knowledge, the prime minister will not hold meetings with Palestinian figures in Morocco. The vice prime minister also said that if Peres' move and its results are endorsed by the Inner Cabinet and himself, he would pursue the effort even after the rotation. Our correspondent Shalom Oren talked to Yitzhaq shamir.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] The publicity is important, but as to the visit itself or its content, I would suggest that we wait for the prime minister to return and for his report on the visit.

[Oren] Mr Shamir, how could this visit promote the regional peace process, negotiations with Jordan, and relations with Arab countries?
[Shamir] This depends on the content of the talks and on the conclusions, if any, and on this, as I said, I would recommend asking the prime minister and hearing what he has to report on or relate.

[Oren] The media, for one, has reported that you had known about the visit and welcomed it. Who got this blessing from you?
[Shamir] I would say that I knew about the visit.

[Oren] Some members of your party maintain that such a visit could lead to additional concessions in negotiations over Judaea and Samaria?
[Shamir] Only a decision to make concessions could result in concessions.

[Oren] And has any such decision been made?
[Shamir] There is no such decision.

[Oren] Could negotiations be held without a decision to make concessions?
[Shamir] Negotiations without preconditions can be held.

[Oren] Will meetings with Palestinian figures also be held in Morocco?
[Shamir] Not as far as I know.

[Oren] Was the Inner Cabinet informed of this visit and did it approve it?
[Shamir] No. Such things are not brought to the Inner Cabinet, and usually the prime minister decides on such things and reports them to me, sometimes also to the defense minister, or even some other people as he sees fit.

[Oren] If the prime minister has thus launched a political process, would you pursue it after the rotation?
[Shamir] This depends if this move is acceptable to me and the Inner Cabinet. If that is the case, I will no doubt continue it.

[Oren] Would you agree to it, judging by how it was launched?
[Shamir] It would be difficult to talk about content at the moment. All I know is that the trip took place and that talks are being held. [end recording]

Yitzhaq Shamir was interviewed in the course of a ceremony introducing a Torah scroll to the synagogue in the settlement of Shilo in Samaria.

Rabin Comments

TA230436 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Avi Hoffman]

[Text] Defence minister Yitzhaq Rabin came out strongly last night in support of premier Peres's peace initiative. Peace has always been one of Israel's highest priorities, and its leaders have to proceed forcefully to attain it, he said.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the premier's visit to Morocco shows there are ways to advance the cause of peace, and that it is possible for the leaders of Israel and the Arab countries to talk directly to each other. It depends not only on the Arabs, but to a large extent on us — on our order of priorities. Is peace a real priority, or do we simply pay lip service to it?" said the defence minister.

Referring to the peace with Egypt, Rabin noted that this proved that there are Israelis who are prepared to pay the full price for peace.

Injecting a note of caution, he said that Peres's mission did not mean that tomorrow there would be a totally new reality in the region. But it was a strong sign that much more can be done for the sake of peace "if we really mean it." Israel should leave no stone unturned in its quest for peace and not rely on rigid preconditions that block possible avenues to peace, he added.

Deputy Minister's Visit Cited

TA221536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] About 6 weeks ago Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-'Oz made an official visit to Morocco. Our correspondent reports that Katz-'Oz and his party discussed agricultiral cooperation and aid in agricultural technology with Moroccan figures. Deputy Minister Katz-'Oz has said the Moroccans showed great knowledge and understanding of Israel's agricultural problems and expressed great willingness for cooperation. The Moroccans are Israel's competitors in the EEC only in a certain type of citrus fruit. The cooperation requires the approval of King Hassan and apparently this issue will be on the agenda in Peres' meeting with Hassan.

Source on Second Meeting

TA221910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] It has been reported from Morocco that King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres met for a second talk between them this evening. An authoritative source in Ifrane said the first talk between the two took place this morning and lasted for about 2 and a 1/2 hours. The Moroccan foreign minister, interior minister, and the king's adviser Ahmed [Reda] Guedira, as well as Knesset Member Rafi Edri also attended the meeting. The source said that the prime minister will return to Israel tomorrow, but the original plan may be altered.

'Blackout' Imposed

TA230308 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] King Hassan and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held their second meeting at the presidential palace at Ifrane last night, and our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami has been told that another meeting is scheduled to take place. A complete blackout has been imposed on the talks.

'Difficulties' Over Communique

TA230450 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Report from Ifrane, Morocco by Victor Malka]

[Text] Ifrane, Morocco — The third — and most decisive — meeting between King Hassan and Premier Peres took place last night at the summer palace here. The two leaders were due to decide whether to publish a joint communique on the results of their meeting this morning.

Sources in Ifrane said Peres's visit would definitely end before noon today. They added that the two leaders had apparently run into difficulties over an agreed text. The Moroccan king has based his arguments on the premises of the Fes Summit, while Peres has referred to the Jordanian option.

The Saudi heir-apparent is presently in Morocco at his summer residence in Casablanca, but there is little likelihood of an Israeli-Saudi or Israeli-Jordanian meeting at this stage on Moroccan soil.

Moroccan media have not mentioned the talks or the Israeli visit at all. But Moroccan citizens are listening to foreign broadcasts, and the story of the talks has spread, despite the media blackout.

Those Moroccans with whom we spoke described the king's initiative as positive. They saw it as a historic event. Observers noted that, despite their differences, the two countries had never completely severed ties. They said that on various occasions, Hassan had referred to Peres as a friend. The meeting was planned in the utmost secrecy over the past four months, and the green light was given when a Jewish personality close to the king spent 24 hours in Jerusalem.

The Moroccans attach no significance to Syria's breaking of diplomatic ties. They say it was predictable. Moroccan sources say that they do not care what the Syrians do.

The Jewish community in Morocco is very happy but has reservations — it is pleased about the open expression of a positive attitude towards Israel, but there is some uncertainty because the outcome is still not clear.

In any event, no one is under any illusions. They do not expect diplomatic relations between Israel or Morocco or a visit by the king to Jerusalem, but they stress the significiance of the king's initiative.

A Moroccan source said to me, "It is difficult to believe that this meeting could have been planned without the prior agreement of Jordan and Saudi Arabia."

Morocco's leading political figures are presently in Fes.

Peres' 'Peace Plan'

TA230848 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Pe'erli Shahar, and Gay Bekhor]

[Excerpts] Jerusalem is awaiting the issuing today of a joint communique by King Hassan II of Morocco and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to sum up the prime minister's visit to Morocco.

A public announcement by the Moroccan king on Peres' visit was one of the conditions the prime minister had presented to his visit. This was agreed upon several days ago in a secret visit to Morocco held by Dr Nimrod Novik, the prime minister's political adviser. [passage omitted on king Hassan's orders on secrecy]

Since his arrival in Morocco, Peres has held at least three meetings with King Hassan and his senior aides, and a number of political issues such as the Middle East peace process, the Palestinian problem, the future of Judaea and Samaria, Israeli-Moroccan relations, and other subjects were discussed.

Political circles in Jerusalem expressed their assessment that the broad publicity given to the Peres visit in the media all over the world and the strong and conflicting reactions to it in the Arab world have all contributed to its success and may also help promote the peace process, even if the visit does not have immediate political outcomes. The assessment in Israel is that the Moroccan monarch will agree to expand the existing ties with Israel, but that at this stage he will shy away from establishing full diplomatic relations for fear of a furious reaction in the Arab world.

French correspondents reported from Rabat yesterday that Peres suggested to the Moroccan king some new ideas to promote the peace process.

The prime minister's peace program, which was presented to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other leaders, offers direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without the PLO, under the auspices of the superpowers but without their direct involvement. Peres is prepared to conduct negotiations anywhere, anytime, without preconditions, and would allow every party to present its positions in the course of those negotiations.

Peres will probably outline to the Moroccan king his ideas for promoting the peace process in Judaea and Samaria as an interim stage on the way to solving the Palestinian problem. One immediate proposal raised by Israel is the plan for self-rule by the inhabitants of the territories as part of what diplomatic sources call "the Jordanization of the territories."

According to various assessments, the prime minister asked King Hassan to use his influence on Jordan's King Husayn to get him to enter into direct and open negotiations similar to the talks Peres is holding in Morocco.

Press sources in Morocco expressed their belief that King Hassan presented the principles of the Fes plan — whose focal point involves an Israeli withdrawal from all the territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza — to Peres. The Moroccan king recognizes the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole representative, and maintains that negotiations should be conducted with it. Peres objects to the establishment of a Palestinian state and rejects outright any possibility of negotiations with the PLO and 'Arafat, even if they recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Hadashot has learned that the prime minister's aides, Aide de Camp Colonel 'Azri'el Nevo and political adviser Dr Nimrod Novik, took with them maps of the Middle East and of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza to display to the king Israel's policy and its unique security problems. According to assessments, King Hassan was about to ask Peres to call upon and recommend to the U.S. Administration that it help alleviate Morocco's economic difficulties.

Senior Moroccan officals who requested anonymity last night expressed disappointment with the lukewarm, or cool, reaction to the meeting by Jordan's king Husayn. They were quick to emphasize that although the Jordanian issue was a very central issue in the Peres-Hassan talks, Husayn, they claimed, was not supposed to attend the meeting personally. [passage omitted on reaction of officials in Rabat, Foreign Minister Shamir]

The Likud is extremely tense over Peres' visit to Morocco, fearing that the prime minister might raise proposals for a territorial compromise that would be unacceptable to the Likud, thus paving the road to a meeting with Husayn but at the same time spelling the end to the unity government and eliminating the chance for the rotation to take place.

'Cordial Atmosphere' Reported

TA230533 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0517 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Report by Moshe Hakohen]

[Text] According to the reports sent so far to Jerusalem by the prime minister's entourage from Morocco, the talks at King Hassan's palace in Ifrane were conducted in a good and cordial atmosphere. A blackout, however, was imposed on the contents of the talks, and no details were released. King Hassan and the prime minister will apparently meet today for another talk. There have been no reports as to whether the prime minister's visit will end today, although this is probably the case.

Political sources in Jerusalem warn against exaggerated expectations of the visit, and they do not anticipate a breakthrough as a result of the talks. The sources also said they doubted that at this stage Morocco would agree to establish diplomatic ties with Israel, although it is clear that the relations between the two countries will move from a partially secret relationship to a partially official relationship. The main achievement of the visit, the sources in Jerusalem say, is its official and public nature. It appears that King Hassan will address the visit and its results during a speech to the Moroccan people this evening, to be broadcast on television and on the radio, while Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will make his statement on his return to Israel.

Secrecy of Talks Maintained

TA230905 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Gay Bekohr]

[Text] 'Oded Ben-'Ami and Yig'al Goren, the *Voice of Israel* and Israel television's political correspondents, are with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' party in Ifrane, Morocco. Western correspondents who are also staying in the hilly resort town and have not been allowed to approach the palace where the talks are being held have reported that Ben-'Ami and Goren are staying in the luxury hotel adjacent to the king's palace. It seems that they are the only two reporters in the world who know exactly what is happening in the mysterious meeting between Hassan and Peres, a meeting that has aroused tremendous curiosity all over the world.

The Moroccan authorities have forbidden the two Israeli reporters from making contact with the world, forcing them to keep their scoops to themselves, for the moment. According to the agreement reached between Prime Minister Peres and King Hassan on secrecy, the two journalists will relay their reports, apparently also with photographs and taped excerpts, only when the Israeli delegation returns home.

Discussion of Talks Forbidden

TA230652 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Amir Oren]

[Text] Washington — Although Yitzhaq Shamir was made privy to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' trip to Morocco, the Foreign Ministry is not overwhelmed by the feeling that this is an informational opportunity that should be taken advantage of to point out Israel's activity toward peace. Dov Schmorak, the director of the Foreign Ministry's information division, yesterday issued an instruction to all the Israeli representations in the world forbidding them to discuss Peres' visit to Morocco or even to confirm it. Interviewed by the *Voice of Israel*, Shamir said that although he knew about the visit, he did not sanction it.

No Time Set For Peres Return

TA231023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1010 GMT 23 Jul 8

[Text] It is still not clear when Mr Peres will return from Morocco. The Prime Minister's Office told our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz that a time has not yet been set, but Western diplomats in Rabat say that Mr Peres will return to Israel this evening.

Jerusalem Radio Praises Meetings

JN221507 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 22 Jul 86

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] Dear listeners: It is certain that peace-loving people strongly hope and pray to God that the Morocco meeting between Moroccan King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will result in a serious step toward peace in our region. Regardless of the possible outcome of the Moroccan- Israeli meeting, this meeting in itself has entered the annals of history. It entered the annals of the history of the Arab- Israeli dispute as an additional turning point in efforts to settle the dispute through peaceful means, civilized understanding, and direct negotiations between the two disputing parties without any mediators or trustees. The Morocco meeting also entered the annals of the history of Arab political thought as a new turning point and a positive development in enlightened civilized world throughout.

Everyone who wants to think honestly and objectively will see that Moroccan King Hassan II has taken this step not out of love for the Israeli people, but in the service of his nation and the Arab peoples, and because he believes that peace is a higher vital interest of the Arab peoples and all nations. However, it is not strange for Al-Asad's Syria and its media to describe this as treason, a big treason against the Arab nation, and a hellish conspiracy against the entire Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf. The least we can say in describing this current mentality that is refleced by Syria's reaction to the Morocco meeting — just as its previous reactions to any honest peace efforts or opportunity to promote peace in the region — is that it is a sick mentality, a mentality of the dark ages. It is the same mentality that created the Arab-Israeli dispute and that caused successive bloody wars and disaters to the Arab peoples as well as to the region's peoples during the past four decades at the expense of their prosperity and scientific and cultural progress. It is also the same mentality with which any Arab ruler acuses any other Arab ruler of treason, agentry, and conspiracy against the entire Arab nation for disagreeing with him. We believe it is time for the Arab peoples to eradicate the roots of such a mentality and to renounce these mentalities and individuals.

It would be better for the Damascus rulers and their like to understand that throughout the centuries all advocates of extremism, destructive negativism, hatred, and grudges have been thrown to the garbage can of history or recorded for them a black, blood-stained page. However, the advocates of fraternity among people as well as of peace among peoples and religions have entered the annals of history and recorded honorable and beautiful pages.

West Bank Reacts

TA230516 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Jul 86 pp 1, 10

[Report by Yehuda Litani and Joel Greenberg, *Post* Middle East staff]

[Excerpts] Premier Peres and King Hassan of Morocco were focusing on the issue of which Palestinians would be acceptable for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team, informed Palestinian sources said last night. [passage omitted]

Reliable Palestinain sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that in recent weeks there had been stepped-up contacts between Palestinian representatvies and high-ranking Moroccan officials. The PLO, faced with an internal split over the appropriate reaction to King Husayn's crackdown on Fatah, had opted to seek King Hassan's diplomatic support, the sources said.

The talks proceeded under an almost total news blackout. [passage omitted]

A split among leading PLO sympathizers on the West Bank appeared to reflect differences of opinion among aides of PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Al-Fajr editor Hanna Sinyurah and deposed Hebron mayor Mustafa al-Natshah warmly welcomed the Morocco summit, saying they hoped it would lead to peace negotiations in which the PLO should be represented.

Both Sinyurah and Al-Natshah are identified with the views of 'Arafat military aide Abu Jihad (Khalil al-Wazir) and political adviser Hani al-Hasan, both believed to favour a negotiated settlement with Israel.

"The hopes raised by this meeting should not be dashed, and I hope this will change prospects for peace for the better, a peace in which the PLO will have a major role," Sinyurah said.

Sinyurah, who was selected as a negotiating representative in the Jordan-PLO initiative before it broke down in February, attacked Syria for breaking ties with Rabat.

"It is a hysterical step on the part of Syria. They should have waited to see what the talks lead to," he said. "Both Hassan and Peres have made a commitment. This in itself is to be commended because chance for peace was almost dead because of the failure of talks in Amman."

The more hard-line views of 'Arafat deputy Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf) and PLO foreign affairs specialist Faruq Qaddumi were expressed by two young East Jerusalem editors who said nothing good could come of the meeting for Palestinians.

"This is a second stage to Camp david, a meeting aimed at everything except guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian people and accepting its legitimate representatives as the PLO," said Ilyas Zananiri of the weekly magazine *Al-'Awdah*.

Da'ud Kutab, of *Al-Fajr's* English-Language weekly, said: "The visit completes the circle of the conspiracies of Arab governments against the Palestinian people."

Palestinians not directly involved in political action said it was likely a majority of ordinary West Bank residents would initially be hopeful about the meeting, seeing it as a possible first step towards ending Israeli occupation.

But their views would change rapidly if the PLO, which commands wide local support, issued a forthright condemnation from its Tunis headquarters, the sources said.

Moderates close to Jordan hailed the visit. Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj said it came at a "time of paralysis with Palestinians stranded in the wilderness."

"I think it's a very important trip. I hope the two leaders can agree on getting the peace process started on the basis of a territory-for-peace exchange," Frayj said.

"With all the bad news we have in this area, this meeting could produce something. Let us cross our fingers and wish them good luck."

Sympathizers of rejectionist Palestinian groups were scathing in criticism. Deposed Nabulus mayor Bassam al-Shaq'ah called Hassan a traitor with whom all Arab states should cut ties.

News of Peres' trip dominated conversation in the Bethlehem University campus, a stronghold of Palestinian nationalism. Students said they feared Peres' trip, like Al-Sadat's 1977 journey, would lead to what they called a sellout of Palestinian rights.

Meetings' Importance Noted

TA230726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 23 Jul 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Ha'aretz* says that the meeting between Mr Peres and King Hassan II is a very important event, even if it does not culminate in the signing of agreements. Israel is still struggling for permanent recognition not only by the majority of the Arab countries but also by the Third World. The invitation to come to an Arab country and hold talks — whatever the contents of these may be — with the leader of that country is in the long run no less important than the signing of a document which is never binding on the signatories unless the circumstances under which the document was signed continue to exist.

The question as to whether the Israeli prime minister was considering his prestige and achieving domestic advantages or whether King Hassan invited Shim'on Peres while actually aiming at the U.S. President and members of the U.S. legislature is an academic one. King Hassan has been seen in the Israeli prime minister's company, and has talked to him on matters concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict. These are the important facts which will be engraved in the consciousness of Arab and other nations. One can also hope that the meeting will have practical results, as well, which will have an effect on our more immediate neighbors. Until these results are known, if ever, it is permissible to feel and express satisfaction with what is known so far.

Davar writes that to counter the Fes plan which King Hassan probably raised, Shim'on Peres undoubtedly presented an Israeli position — which allows negotiations without preconditions — that did not deviate from principles he had raised in the past. Even at the conclusion of the talks, only a prophet will know what fruit they will bear. Nevertheless, true diplomacy must exhaust every outlet for a dialogue and every chance for negotiations. Shim'on Peres has displayed such diplomacy and he can return home knowing that he did something which the people appreciate.

Hatzofe says that the fact of the meeting between King Hassan and Shim'on Peres in Morocco marks an important milestone in the efforts to advance peace in the Middle East. However, in spite of the importance of the talks in Morocco, one cannot yet talk about a breakthrough in the political process. In these talks, the two leaders are exchanging ideas on the continuation of the peace efforts, but one cannot assume that they will bear practical results in the short term. The basis for promoting the political process lies in Jordan's King Husayn's willingness to come to the negotiating table, and at the moment there are still no signs that under the present circumstances he plans to climb down off the fence. The talks between King Hassan and the Israeli prime minister are nevertheless important in that they actually took place. They will be recorded as another important stage in the long process of attaining peace in the Middle East.

The Jerusalem Post writes that there is little reason to believe that King Hassan will persuade Mr Peres to commit himself to Palestinian self-determination and total withdrawal, or that Mr Peres will persuade King Hassan to adopt his ideas. However, Syria's angry severance of all ties with Morocco suggests that something of importance may already have taken place in Ifrane.

HADASHOT: Tourism May Increase

TA230852 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] One of the near-certain outcomes of the prime minister's visit to Morocco would be to allow more Israeli tourists to visit Morocco and fewer difficulties.

Hadashot has learned that in previous contacts with the king's aides, the Moroccans showed great interest in increasing tourism from Israel through special arrangements.

The Moroccans would be prepared to allow any Israeli citizen to enter Morocco as a tourist with a special laissez passer that would be issued to him in the Moroccan consulate in Spain. The Israeli tourists would have to leave their passports in the consulate until after they return from Morocco. This arrangement has so far applied only to Israelis of Moroccan extraction.

The Moroccans are also examining ways to put together combined tourist packages involving the United States, Morocco, and Israel, since they believe this could be attcactive to U.S. Jewish tourists.

Other conclusions [sikumim]: greater agricultural and industrial cooperation between Morocco and Israel, and coordination in the policy of marketing agricultural produce to the EEC countries.

Midday Press Praises Trip

TA230912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] The three newspapers compete in expressing their admiration for Shim'on Peres and hope for a successful trip to Morocco. *Hadashot* says that even if the visit is not successful, we have reason to be enthusiastic. A talk with the Moroccan monarch is better than the Lebanese war, no matter what the results. Something is on the go; there is some movement; something is happening — and it is not Bejsky, the Shin Bet or Moda'i.

Ma'ariv wonders why almost nobody gave Peres credit. The newspaper does not understand the reactions of the left, right, and center, and says it has reservations about all those who expressed reservations. *Ma'ariv* concludes: To Peres and the entire government, hearty congratulations and the best of luck.

Yedi'ot Aharonot believes that the prime minister deserves an overwhelming reception. Even if his mission does not reap immediate results, the publicity of his talks with Hassan marks an important change.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Comments

TA231005 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 23 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by envoy to Morocco Dr Amnon Kapeliuk]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Hassan II of Morocco held a dinner party for his guest, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, in his summer residence at Ifrane. Although not officially called this, because this is not a state visit, the dinner was marked by a show of the traditional lavish and resplendent hospitality of the Moroccan royal court.

Peres and Hassan held three talks yesterday and the day before. Nothing official has been reported on their content, but the speculation here is that King Hassan asked his guest for a substantial change in Israel's position on the Palestinian problem which he believes is the key to solving the Middle East conflict. [passage omitted describing the location of Ifrane and the Moroccan-imposed blackout on the visit]

Many people here are trying to compare Peres' visit to Morocco to Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, although the Moroccans themselves realize that there are great differences between the two. One of the Moroccan foreign minister's aides told me in this context: "Preparations for the visit were made secretly here in Morocco. Once the main points of the deal were concluded, the time came for the public gesture: Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Here everything is different: The public gesture launched the entire move, and now the two sides are discussing the specifics of the initiative that is expected to give momentum to the peace process, but no one knows or can guarantee that the meeting will have far-reaching results like the Al-Sadat visit."

Another Moroccan told me similar things: "When Moshe Dayan came here to conduct talks with Egyptian Vice Premier Hasan al-Tuhami, he held Sinai in his pocket to offer Egypt something tangible. Peres did not bring any land with him, only words. However, I may be wrong and he may actually have something substantial to offer."

There are, on the other hand, people who maintain that Hassan would not have agreed to the visit unless he was convinced that Peres can offer something new. They recall that a few months ago rumors were rife about an imminent Peres visit to Morocco, to which King Hassan reacted by saying "if Mr Peres wants to come as a tourist, it would be pointless. But if he has real offers for a peace initiative, he could come to Morocco."

The first meeting between the Moroccan monarch and the Israeli prime minister was held 2 nights ago, a mere few hours after the Israeli Air Force plane landed on Moroccan soil. Two additional meetings were held yesterday, the first of which, it has been learned, lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours.

For the moment, there is not much information on the content of the Hassan-Peres talks. Still, nearly all the sources are united in believing that King Hassan told Peres: The Palestinian problem is the key to the solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict. Only a meaningful move in Israel's position toward that problem could push the peace process forward.

The assessments are also that Hassan suggested that the prime minister accept the Fes Conference resolutions of nearly 4 years ago as the starting point for a dialogue. Moroccan officials who wished to remain unnamed related that the Moroccan king spent a long time to describe the background for the resolutions adopted at that conference and to provide a detailed expalanation for the meaning of each and every article. [passage omitted on the Fes resolutions]

It is believed here that the king wants Peres to give a firm commitment on the Palestinian issue. Although no one knows what this commitment involves, clearly Hassan is asking for more than Israel had thus far been prepared to give. According to reports, Peres is not ready to accept a formulation that would go farther than the formulation of the Camp David accords which mentioned autonomy for the Palestinians, but did not specify the nature of that autonomy.

Peres, according to reports, has also rejected King Hassan's suggestion that the possibility of political negotiations with the PLO be reexamined. It is being said here that Peres cited in this context the sharp criticism King Husayn has recently voiced against the PLO to prove his point that "the PLO is no partner to negotiations."

Yet despite the differences of opinion, there is no question that Peres and his party are being accorded lavish and cordial hospitality. One foreign reporter said that Hassan II "went out of his way" to accommodate the Israelis and give them excellent hospitality. [passage omitted on the couscous the Israelis enjoy in huge quantities]

A senior Moroccan source reported that the Moroccan side to the talks included, in addition to the king, Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, Interior and Information Minister Driss Basri, and the king's chief political adviser, Reda Guedira. The Israeli side included Shim'on Peres, Knesset Member Rafi Edri, and others whom the Moroccan source was unable to name. [passage omitted on the king's orders for the press to maintain a "low profile" on the visit]

Everyone here in Ifrane agrees that Shim'on Peres won great prestige from the meeting, as he was accorded a nearly official reception by a respectable and acceptable Arab leader, who alsohappens to be the current president of the Arab League, the president of the Islamic Conference, and the head of that conference's Jerusalem Committee.

Hassan, on the other hand, took a certain risk: Syria rushed to sever its ties with Morocco and other Arab countries, such as Algeria and Libya, Morocco's strong neighbors, strongly condemned it and may follow suit.

However, a high-ranking Moroccan source who wished to remain anonymous reacted to the Syrian move by saying: "Morocco could no longer stand this situation of 'neither peace nor war' in the Middle East to continue. Only Israel benefits from this state of affairs. Morocco, being an independent and soverign state, will not be told by anyone how to manage its affairs."

Hassan II, on the other hand, was widely praised by many West European countries and the United States for showing courage. Some say that his initiative will also win him a substantial increase in the U.S. aid, which currently amounts to $130 million a year — not much by comparison to the vast aid given to Israel and Egypt.

Further on OAU Council of Ministers Meeting

Oumarou Addresses Session

AB221750 Dakar PANA in English 1516 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 July (PANA) — OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou today said that relations (?between African) states had grown positively during the last year. He was reporting to the OAU Council of Ministers on the activities of the general secretariat and developments in the continent.

Referring to disputes and conflicts among some member states, Mr Oumarou said that "the dark clouds which had gathered here and there had scattered or were scattering".

But the situation in Chad had hardly changed despite a ceasefire, he said, adding that different factions were still maintaining their positions with the danger of dividing the country into two parts. However, efforts were being made to bring about national reconciliation [words indistinct] (?restoration) of peace in Chad, he said.

He praised the diplomatic initiatives of Presidents Dennis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo and Abdou Diouf of Senegal, current OAU chairman, in the search for peace and national reconciliation in Chad.

On Western Sahara, Mr Oumarou expressed the hope that the talks between the Sahrawi Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco held in April and May in New York under the auspices of the United Nations secretary general and the OAU current chairman will lead to further talks and peaceful solution to the problem in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the OAU.

The secretary general dealt at length with the explosive situation in South Africa, the mass uprising there against apartheid, as well as international efforts to put pressure on the Pretoria regime.

It was unfortunate, he said, that the international conference on sanctions against South Africa, which was held in Paris last month, did not live up to Africa's expectations. The conference was characterised by renewed universal condemnation of apartheid but postponed sanctions indefinitely thereby paving the way for stepped up armed struggle and an inevitable civil war in South Africa, he said.

He referred to the negotiations going on between Pretoria and London and consultations among Commonwealth countries as well as the mission of seven eminent personalities and said that Africa's campaign for sanctions must be accompanied by increased material assistance to the liberation movement.

On refugees, Mr Oumarou said that the problem has assumed new dimensions in southern Africa with fresh waves of people fleeing South Africa following recent repressions and the intensification of the armed struggle against apartheid. "It was because Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana had accepted the refugees that the racist minority government raided these countries on 19 May this year", he said.

Giving his impression about his recent visit to Lesotho, Mr Oumarou described the situation in that country as alarming. Because of its geographical situation, Lesotho was suffering severe and unprecedented hardship, he said. He observed that Lesotho was economically vulnerable and politically fragile and emphasised the need for demonstration of solidarity with that country by opening African embassies and sending missions.

Referring to the American night raids on Tripoli and Banghazi, Mr Oumarou recalled that the council had in its previous session denounced these raids and expressed solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. An extraordinary session of the council to discuss the matter could not be convened for various reasons. (?Mr Oumarou) said the raids were directed against the home of the Libyan leader, one of whose children was killed in the raids.

Mr Omarou regretted that no [word indistinct] had been made in the field of decolonisation during the past six months. The racist minority regime in South Africa persisted in its retrograde attitude and blocked the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 [word indistinct] on the independence of Namibia, he said.

Mr Oumarou stressed the need to urgently launch a programme of assistance to the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which is waging armed struggle for the independence of Namibia. The provision of material and financial assistance to SWAPO freedom fighters will enable them to continue their (?armed) struggle, he said.

Council Adopts Agenda

EA222153 Dakar PANA in English 1545 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 July (PANA) — The 44th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU today adopted an eleven item agenda covering political, economic and financial matters on which it will deliberate for the next four days. The agenda also covers matters related to educational, scientific, cultural and social matters, Afro-Arab co-operation and such items proposed by member states as the merger of the Pan African Telecommunications Union (PATU) and the Pan African Postal Union (PAPU), the situation of countries affected by natural disasters and Africa's role in the utilization of nuclear science and peace and development.

The items on political matters deals with the report of the liberation committee as well as reports of the secretary-general on decolonisation: the recent world conference on sanctions against South Africa: the OAU Defence Commission: the situation in the Middle East: the Comoran island of Mayotte and the regional conference on security, disarmament and development in Africa.

The agenda on economic matters covers reports of the secretary-general on the implementation of the UN Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: the proposed establishment of the African Economic Community: technical co-operation among African countries: the implementation of the UN Industrial Development Decade in Africa: the establishment of an African monetary fund and the special emergency assistance fund for drought and famine in Africa: the permanent steering committee: the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa and the preparation for an international conference on Africa's external debt.

The agenda items under educational, scientific, cultural and social matters cover reports of the secretary-general on the deliberations of the ninth ordinary session of the OAU Labour Commission: the world conference to review and appraise the achievements of the UN decade for Women: the first conference of African ministers of culture: the establishment of a prize for scientific renaissance of Africa: and the draft co-operation agreement between the OAU and the Inter-Governmental Bureau for Information as well as reports on the first congress of scientists in Africa and the conference of African ministers of environment.

The item on financial matters deals with the report of the ad-hoc committee on the review of the scale of member states and statement of contributions due by member states as at 13th June last year. The agenda also contains a report by the secretary-general on Afro-Arab co-operation and the composition of the committee on the review of the OAU Charter.

Agenda items proposed by member states are reports on the regional disarmament centre (by Togo): the merger of PATU and PAPU (by Togo): the candidature of M. Mensah for the post of FAO director general (by Benin): Africa's role in the utilisation of nuclear science for peace and development (by Uganda): the situation of countries affected by natural disaster (by Madagascar) and the OAU anthem (by Senegal).

'Isolation' of RSA Urged

EA222156 DAKAR PANA in English 1750 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 22 July (PANA) — The OAU Ministerial Council this afternoon called for increased punitive measures against the South African regime and its complete isolation by the international community. The ministers also appealed for increased military, material and moral support to the liberation movements in order to enable them to prosecute the struggle and bring about immediate political independence to South Africa and Namibia.

The ministerial debates were centred on three reports presented by the OAU secretary general on the situation in southern Africa. These were the reports on the 46th ordinary session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the report on decolonisation. They also discussed the report on the World Conference on Sanctions against South Africa. [passage omitted]

Zaire Criticizes 'SDAR'

AB221635 Dakar PANA in English 1357 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 July (PANA) — Zaire's position on the Western Sahara remains unchanged in spite of Zaire's resumption of participation in the OAU.

Zaire's foreign minister, Mandungu Bula Nyati, told the Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa today that his country has returned to the OAU after nearly two years of absence because of Zaire's desire for "frank and open cooperation".

Mandungu said the Saharawi [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic; SDAR] "was not even a zombie state" since it has never existed. It's admission into the OAU was "the most unique mistake in the history of our organization", he said. The admission of Saharawi was contrary to the OAU Charter, the customs and regulations of international organizations, he said. He said it was useless for the OAU to adopt "tactical attitudes that would break the links of our solidarity".

The newly elected chairman of the council, Liberian Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo, was apparently taken by surprise by the remarks made by the leader of the Zairian delegation. He said he gave the floor to the Zairian delegation after welcoming them back "to the club" merely so that they can say "a few words" about their return.

In view of the fact that Zaire had "opened a political debate," the chairman asked the Sahrawi Republic to exercise its "right of reply". But in response the Sahrawi Republic delegation merely welcomed Zaire back into the OAU.

Amid applause by other delegates the leader of the Sahrawi Republic delegation said that in spite of the "disparaging remarks" made about his country he did not want to engage in polemics with Zaire. "Not because we don't have arguments," he added.

Zaire suspended its participation in the OAU some two years ago because of the admission of the Sahrawi Republic as an OAU member. Morocco, which has dropped out of the OAU, claims sovereignty to the Western Sahara territory over which the Sahrawis have declared a republic.

In its speech the Zaire delegate also said that the idea of a "league of Negro African states" advocated by Zairian leader Mobutu Sese Seko was not aimed against anybody or anything. [sentence as received] It was merely to provide an appropriate framework in which "Negro Africans" can discuss specific issues of interest to them, Mandungu said.

Commenting on his country's assumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, he said that Zaire recognized the right of every state in the region to live in peace and the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

He added that his country was concerned about the strife in Chad and denounced "all those who were trying to destablize the legitimate government in Ndjamena".

Regarding the recent administrative purges in the OAU Secretariat, Mandungu said his country supported the clean-up. "But sub-regional balances must be maintained within the organization", he said. "This is vital for the credibility of our organization", he added.

ECA's Adedeji Speaks

AB221830 Dakar PANA in English 1450 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 Jul (PANA) — Africa's economic problems worsened last year and the road to recovery will be [word indistinct] the OAU Council of Ministers were told in Addis Ababa today.

Executive Secretary for the Economic Commission for Africa, Professor Adebayo Adedeji, told the 44th session of the Council of Ministers meeting that despite the return to normal rains in most of the drought affected areas, the continent's economic crisis continued to deteriorate.

The low debt service capacities coupled with the external payments gap remained the haunting economic problems for the continent, he noted.

Describing the debt situation as serious Prof Adedeji also called for a review of the recent developments in Africa's economic situation in order to redress the crisis. The review should include an evolution, dimension and structure of the debt at the global level, and their breakdown into major debtors to official and private creditors at variable and fixed interest rates.

Since the debt problem was part and parcel of Africa's economic crisis it should be the task of the Council of Ministers to address itself to the issue and draw the attention of the international community, observed the executive secretary. This situation should in particular be drawn to this year's special session of the United Nations Gerneral Assembly as was the case last year. The U.N. General Assembly last year expressed the determination of the international community to assist African countries in their efforts to deal with their financial constraints.

Prof Adedeji warned the council, however, that whatever assistance from the international community it was Africa's first and foremost task to find ways of solving her economic burdens. [sentence as received]

Some of these solutions lay in self-reliance in food production in order to cut down on Africa's massive food import bills, he added.

ALGERIA

Foreign Ministry Announcement Condemns Peres Visit

LD221948 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The Arab ambassadors accredited to Algiers were received at the Foreign Ministry today by the director of the Arab Affairs desk, who briefed them on Algeria's reaction to the current visit of Shim'on Peres to Morocco. The visit was the subject of an announcement this morning by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, who stressed that it presents the entire Arab nation with a further grave trial.

By welcoming the Zionist ruler in Ifrane, the Moroccan Royal Palace has taken the logic of compromise to its limit. The avowed and disreputable aims of the policy of the hand extended to the enemy are known. To receive the chief of those who feed their ambitions of hegemony and the domination of Arab lives and property in Palestine, Lebanon, and the other occupied Arab territories is to take responsibility for an insult to the entire Arab nation for an indescribable encroachment on its most sacred cause: the liberation of Palestine, which is the inevitable path of freedom of all Arabs and the guarantee of their dignity and honor.

To support the latest compromise, some will claim that this is a gesture of goodwill in the service of peace in the Middle East. But is it still necessary to say again that there can be no peace with justice, founded on lasting principles [words indistinct] of the Palestinian people and the liquidation of their cause. There will be no peace in the Middle East so long as the national existence of the Palestinian people is denied and their right to self-determination is (?fought).

The Moroccan initiative, the Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman adds, does not therefore serve the cause of peace. Quite the contrary, it complicates it by opening a new split in the Arab ranks. It is high time that all Arabs became aware of,and drew the factual conclusions that those who have long tried to appoint themselves as unifiers are today revealed as the authors of this divisive act.

President al-Sadat and the Camp David accords did not succeed in this line and it will be the same with this initiative that the Moroccan Royal Palace has thought itself capable of taking, and which Algeria regrets and condemns. End of quotation.

AL-SHA'B on Current Oil Market Crisis

LD221148 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 22/07/86 (APS) — There are no predictable solutions without solidarity, the national daily *Al-Sha'b* editorialized yesterday commenting on the crisis rocking the oil market.

Observers' pessimism as to the possibility to halt the price war is increasing as the forthcoming meeting scheduled in Geneva is drawing nearer.

"What increases the danger is the Saudi decision to raise by half its production quota with other OPEC and non-OPEC countries following suit which will inevitably further hasten the fall in price, the daily added. [quotation marks as received]

The [word indistinct] market recovery, the daily went on, requires neither a political salvaging nor a particular strategy. Good sense commands that the first strike at the roots of the evil but we cannot reasonably remedy to the problems of prices and quotas when the market is daily flooded.

[Words indistinct] and lack of logic of some member countries are detrimental to the interests of the other countries. This stage, the daily noted, requires the safeguard of solidarity which had put an end to the injustices suffered by these countries in the past.

It will be recalled that OPEC was the first to speak for the setting up of a new world economic order to put an end to [word indistinct] and the ruthless exploitation of the Third World resources. Moreover OPEC member including Saudi Arabia are by no means responsible for the world economy which has its own models and laws. However the role of the latter is to attend to its interests and its resources and strengthen its solidarity with the members of the organisation supposed to be its allies, the daily concluded.

LIBYA

Al-Asad, Al-Qadhdhafi Discuss Peres Visit

NC230545 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad called the brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening, and discussed the visit to Morocco by the terrorist Shim'on Peres, the Zionist enemy prime minister, and his meeting with Hassan II.

President al-Asad briefed the brother leader on his recent contacts with Arab kings and heads of state, and on the resolute stand taken by Syria.

Soviet Trade Union Official Arrives for Talks

LD221546 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Vladimir Fedorenko, Soviet Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers Union Central Committee secretary, arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah lasting several days.

In a statement to JANA, he reiterated the Soviet petroleum and gas trade unions' solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership in their fight against U.S. imperialism and Zionist designs which aim at detracting from the Libyan Arab people's freedom and their revolutionary gains that were attained by the Great 1 September Revolution.

MOROCCO

Domestic Source Cited on Ifrane Talks

JN221831 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Ibrahim al-Gharbi report from Ifrane]
[Text] Life is normal in the Moroccan city of Ifrane and the security measures that were taken are not at all different from the security measures taken in this cedar tree city when Moroccan King Hassan II visits it to spend his vacation. Nevertheless, since last night this small city has been experiencing an exciting event which will continue to echo in the future — the visit by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. This visit took everyone by surprise and confused many calculations.

Thus far, there has not been any official statement in Rabat denying or confirming the visit. The official Moroccan news agency has neither reported this visit nor carried any foreign report about it. It has not even mentioned Syria's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Morocco in protest against Peres' visit. All available information is from unofficial sources. In this regard, a reliable Moroccan source said today that the first round of talks between Shim'on Peres and Moroccan King Hassan II began this morning and lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. They were attended for the Moroccan side by Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, Interior Minister Driss Basri, and King Hassan's adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira. On the Israeli side they were attended by Rafi Edri, head of the Israeli Labor Party group in the Knesset who recently visited Morocco with the delegation of Moroccan Jews residing in Israel. The source added that the second round of talks will be held this evening and that the Israeli prime minister will leave Ifrane tomorrow, Wednesday.

Regarding Syria's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Morocco and to recall its ambassador within a week, the source said that Morocco is an independent, sovereign state that does not accept receiving lessons from anyone. He added that Rabat could no longer tolerate the continuation of the state of no war and no peace from which none has benefited except Israel.

MAP Reports on Hassan Message to Jordan's Husayn

LD221323 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, July 22 -(MAP)- King Hassan II of Morocco has sent a personal message to King Husayn of Jordan. The message, said the Jordanian news agency PETRA quoted by *Reuter*, was delivered by the Moroccan monarch's adviser Mohamed Aouad at a meeting here Monday with King Husayn.

Authorized Moroccan sources said the royal message requests the Jordanian monarch to permit to Jordan's heir apparent Prince Hasan to count among the correspondent members of the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco. [sentence as received]

This academy groups prominent figures in the field of economy, culture and sciences as well as some former heads of state and governments.

SUDAN

SPLA Forces Said to Rescue U.S. Missionary

EA221822 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Two missionary sisters of the Mary Knoll Mission of the USA have been rescued by SPLA forces after the car in which they were traveling got caught in the crossfire in Muniki area of Juba town in the course of the fighting between SPLA and Khartoum's forces.

Radio SPLA correspondent who sent the report says that one of the sisters is Shana Underwood, a 43-year-old American medical missionary from Boston, Massachusetts. Her passport number is 2454262. The other missionary, whose details have not been made available yet, is a Sudanese. The car they were using has the registration plate number ED6479.

The two sisters, who the correspondent said are safe and sound in SPLA custody, should have been released a few minutes ago.

According to the correspondent, 1500 hours, today, Sudan local time, was set earlier by the SPLA for their release and SPLA forces in Juba have been ordered to disengage enemy troops for a 3-hour period starting from 1400 to 1700 hours to facilitate release and safe conduct for the two sisters.

However, a spokesman for SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command has expressed fears that (?this move) by the SPLA to ensure the safety of the two missionaries may not be adequate in view of the fact that enemy forces on the other side of the line may be hostile to the missionaries. Appropriate American authorities are believed to have been notified by now of the rescue operation and the release. [passage omitted]

SPLA Denies Fighting Around Juba 'Political'

NC221834 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 22 (AFP) — Fighting between Sudanese Government forces and southern rebels flared again Monday around the main southern city of Juba, breaking a 24-hour lull, the daily *Sudan Times* reported Tuesday.

"The security situation in the town remains generally tense and a very scared population is keeping its head as low as it possibly can", the paper said.

(In a statement issued in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) said its forces had entered Juba during fighting in recent days and had also attacked the Lado heights overlooking the airport on which the city relies for supplies.

(SPLA spokesman Major Deng Alor told reporters that rebel forces fighting in Juba had captured two Roman Catholic nuns, one of them a U.S. citizen, near the regional parliament building in central Juba on Sunday.

(He said the two were released Tuesday near the city.)

In a statement carried by Tuesday's press, Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi dismissed as exaggerated the news that Juba, the capital of Equatoria Province, was under siege by SPLA rebels.

But the *Sudan Times*, the country's only English-language daily, said heavy artillery and mortar shelling around the airport on the northern flank of the city was going on intermittently throughout Monday night.

The *Sudan Times*, whose editor is former Information Minister Bona Malual and a well-connected southern politician, said, "If nothing is done soon Juba may become a real crisis area."

The paper said that inside Juba a large number of armed Mondari tribal militia were terrorising the town's population as food was getting scarcer.

Prime Minister al-Mahdi told the Constituent Assembly Monday that the rebels were attacking Juba in an effort to gain political points in advance of the Organisation of African Unity summit next week in Addis Ababa.

(In Addis Ababa, sources close to the SPLA denied that the rebel's aims in Juba were political, saying the current offensive was designed to prevent the government from carrying out plans to airlift an additional 10,000 troops to the city.

(They also countered reports of tribal clashes between SPLA troops, the majority of whom come from the Dinka ethnic group, and the Mundari tribesmen who have been armed by the central government to help in anti-insurgency efforts.

(The sources said the Mundari, who lacked combat training, had fled to Juba with their cattle, aggravating an already serious refugee problem in the city. They estimated the number of refugees in Juba at 20,000.)

Prime Minister Comments

JN221237 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 22 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi denied that Juba is besieged or even being bombarded by the rebels of SPLM.

Al-Mahdi who was replying to an urgent question in the parliament yesterday over the security situation in Equatoria said Juba airport was closed because the (Mandari) tribe accompanied by large herds of cattle took sanctury at the airport area for the fear of rebels who happened to be stationed in the (Samed) area north of the town.

The rebels, he added could not encircle Juba or sieze it and the army is capable of defending the town.

The prime minister disclosed that the SPLM succeeded in deceiving the relief organization and distributed relief materials without the government's knowledge in collaboration with Kenyan authorities, but he added, following his recent meeting with President Moi of Kenya the question has been contained.

On the other hand the premier told the parliament that the southern question will be away from the corridors of the forthcoming African summit in Addis Ababa.

The southern question is an internal Sudanese matter and the recent escalation at Juba was designed for achieving political gains, he said.

On the administration of the south he said his recent meeting with leaders of southern political forces agreed to abandon the idea of the High Executive Council but to keep the decentralisation formula of the three-region system in force, but differences arose over the establishment of a council unifying those regions, he said, hoping that an agreement to this effect will be reached in the next few days.

Commenting on the premiers statement, a MP said the southern question is a national issue and should be considered from that view and urged the government to ensure the security of people in the south.

Another member said people have the right to know facts about the situation in the south.

He blamed the governments negligence towards what happened to the (Mandari) tribe because, he said, the rebels carry on operationsat (Trekaka) in front of the army and police forces.

In another development the government official spokesman, Mouhammad Tawfiq, who is the minister of information accused Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) rebels leader, Colonel John Garang, of escalating military operations in the southern region general in an attempt to undermine a Sudanese-Ethiopian meeting scheduled to be held on the margin of the coming 22nd African Summit Conference due to be convened in Addis Ababa current July 28-29.

Tawfiq said the late attacks launched by the rebels on the (Mandari) tribe north of Juba town-southern Sudan-coincided with the African ministerial meetings now being convened in Addis Ababa.

Col. Garang was aiming to give the impression that he moved his military operations to the Equatoria region - which is not bordering Ethiopia-and to mislead citizens that he was capable of occupying all the southern region particularly after internsifying attacks on Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile regions, the spokesman said.

He added that the government will, however, defend people and land and retain dialogue doors open for Col. Garang and his rebels.

In a related development the cabinet headquarter issued a statement concerning the meeting between the premier and the southern political parties representatives over the kind of administration to applied for administering the south.

Talks on the kind of administration for the south was discussed and ended with an unanimous abandoning to the idea of setting up of the High Executive Council and retaining of the decentralization system, it said.

The meeting disagreed on the formation of a joint council to run mutual efforts among the three regions the statement said.

The statement noted that the government would take a decision as regards the kind of the administration system for the south after the approval of the government's policy statement by the constituent assembly.

On the other hand, air navigation will be resumed at Juba airport after getting rid of rebels at Lado mountain, according to a statement issued by the General Command of the Peoples Armed Forces said early yesterday.

Using high velocity artillery in bombing rebels positions at the said mountain has necessitated the suspension of flights for the time being since the airport is within the operation zone, the statement said.

However the statement claimed that the people inside Juba are performing their ordinary life in a normal manner.

On the presence of rebels at Lado montain, the statement said the rebels who are struck by famine in Bor area were running after the cattle of the (Mandari) tribe later fled with their large herds to the mountain area which lies 27 km north of Juba.

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry Statement Denounces Moroccan Strategy

LD212236 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The national, regional, and international situation on the eve of the 22d OAU summit, in which the president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] and secretary general of the Polisario, Mohamed Abdelaziz, will take part, was the subject of the meeting held by the Saharan Government in (Dayr al-Hilu) in the liberated Saharan territories.

A statement from the Saharan Information Ministry said that during the meeting which was chaired by Mohamed Abdelaziz the development of the attrition war strategy which has been endorsed since the Polisario's 6th congress was studied. The statement pointed out that the government expressed its satisfaction at the victories scored by the Saharan People's Liberation Army, stressing that these victories clearly indicate the inevitable failure of the Moroccan defense wall policy.

At the regional and international level, the statement said that the Saharan Government has noted, in the light of recent events, especially after the UN secretary general's visit to Rabat, that the Moroccan Government is persisting with its intransigent position, and it is determined to continue its military adventure against the SDAR.

The Saharan Government denounced the Moroccan regime's insistence on continuing to obstruct efforts by international organizations to establish peace in Western Sahara. The statement also stressed that the Saharan Government was fully convinced that the current OAU chairman, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar appreciated the dangerous dimensions of the Moroccan Government's position aimed at blocking their good-will efforts to reach a stage of starting direct negotiations between the two sides of the conflict, the Polisario and Morocco, on the basis of the OAU Resolution No 104 and UN Resolution 40/50.

Finally, the Saharan Government reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of the resolving of the Saharan conflict through direct negotiations between the two sides to the conflict, pointing out that this matter concerned the issue of liquidating colonialism and could not be resolved without the implementation of the African peace plan contained in Resolution 104 and repeated in Resolution 40/50 of the United Nations General Assembly.

GHANA

Paper Views UK Stance on Sanctions, Commonwealth

AB220845 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 22 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *People's Daily Graphic* writes about the boycott of the Commonwealth Games by as many as 28 nations. Under the heading, "The Writing Is on the Wall," the *Graphic* says it is strange and sometimes amusing how the British Government has tried to downplay the real issues involved in the boycott, and replace them with unimportant matters. According to the paper, when Ghana and Nigeria announced their withdrawal from the games, Britain sought to give the impression that the move was the result of the inclusion of two South Africans in the British team, even though the reason given was, and is, over the question of sanctions against the racist South African regime, which is the heart of the matter. Britain then quickly dropped the two athletes, thinking that would appease Ghana and Nigeria and other African Commonwealth members. But now, it is crystal clear that British hope for a massive turnout at the games, characteristic of such events, will never be realized.

The *Graphic* says even though it is a fact that more pressure will be put on Britian by other club members who would not participate for anything short of general economic sanctions against Pretoria, the British authorities are still adamant. And so the boycott continues, even as Britain spares no effort to save the games. It is the view of the *Graphic* that it is now too late, for the writing is on the wall, and the games will definitely not have their intended effect. The paper notes that more importantly, the Commonwealth stands the risk of breaking up, because the South African issue will not end with the boycott. The *Graphic* concludes by pointing out that if the Commonwealth should disintegrate to make Britain see reason, and thereafter bring Botha to his knees, for the benefit of the black majority of that country, then, so be it.

Enterprise Reform Begun; Commission Restructured

AB221904 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] A number of reform measures have been taken by a task force set up by the government to ensure that state enterprises that are of strategic importance and those that make profit will continue to be owned by government. Those that may be profitable but still need external imputs in the form of financial capital and management skills, will be turned into joint ventures, while the rest are completely divestitured.

Speaking to the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] in Accra today, the chairman of the task force, Mr E.A. Sai, who is head of the civil service, said the divestiture options may include joint ventures, mergers, sales, and liquidation of the enterprises concerned. He said the modalities and criteria for the implementation of the divestiture program are being worked out.

Mr Sai announced that the State Enterprises Commission itself will be restructured. Measures have already been instituted to turn the commission into an effective instrument for monitoring and evaluating all enterprises which will remain fully state-owned. In this regard, a new state enterprises law is being contemplated.

Mr Sai said another focus will be on the more effective management of government investment portfolios, and this might involve the National Task-Wielding Company, Limited. [company name as heard] The national valuation board will also be involved in developing criteria for evaluation of assets of state enterprises as a necessary precondition for the divestiture of enterprises to be affected. The revaluation will provide a fair reflection of the cost of the enterprises as of now.

Mr Sai explained that most of the over 180 state-owned enterprises in which government has full or majority shares have constituted a drain on the economy, because they have not been performing profitably. This is also due to serious problems of over capitalization as well as managerial and logistic constraints. The objective therefore is to ensure that the state-owned enterprises achieve financial self-sufficiency. Mr Sai said with the successful implementation of these reform measures, it is expected that a greater level of viability and profitability will be realized within the entire sector.

IVORY COAST

Senegal's President Diouf Arrives for Visit

AB222050 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The Senegalese head of state has been in Yamoussoukro since this afternoon. Mr Abdou Diouf is accompanied by his wife and his minister of information, posts, and telecommunications. The Senegalese head of state's executive jet, the Pointe de Sangomar, touched down at the Yamoussourko about 1600. President Houphouet-Boigny, who was accompanied by several Cabinet members, was at the foot of the ramp to welcome his guest.

As usual, Mr Diouf was given an imposing welcome: huge crowds, colorful dresses, streets decorated with Ivorian and Senegalese flags. He made no statement to the press. He has been holding a private talk for some time now with President Houphouet-Boigny. The talks will certainly last until dinner time. Mr Diouf, who is the current OAU chairman, will not fail to examine with President Houphouet-Boigny the major issues which preoccupy the African Continent now.

LIBERIA

Doe Receives Opposition Leader Baccus Matthews

AB222148 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has reiterated his commitment to ensure the continued stability of this country. President Doe, who was speaking today when Gabriel Baccus Matthews [a former foreign minister until 1981 and leader of the United People's Party] paid a courtesy call on him at the Executive Mansion, said the National Democratic Party of Liberia is prepared and willing to work with any political party in the interest of the country and the people.

According to Press Secretary Patrick Kugmeh, the meeting, which lasted for more than an hour, was held in an atmosphere of friendship and common ground.

Speaking earlier, Mr Matthews informed Dr Doe of his desire to see Liberia go forward (?politically) and assured his support for the president's policy of national reconciliation and reconstruction. Mr Matthews further informed Dr Doe of his continued loyalty to the country and his preparedness to work in the interest of the Liberian nation and its people. He was accompanied to the Executive Mansion by Mrs Wensley Johnson, Blamo Nelson, (Sadiok Gbah), and (?Afonso) Kawah.

NIGER

France's Guy Penne Delivers Message to Kountche

AB222115 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, received late this afternoon Guy Penne, adviser to the French president on African affairs. Present at the audience was the French ambassador to Niger, His Excellency Pierre Fidel. At the end of the audience, Guy Penne told the Voice of the Sahel that he was bearer of a message from the French president to the head of state.

[Begin Penne recording] I am bearer of a message of friendship from the president of the French Republic, President Francois Mitterrand. After President Kountche's state visit not only to Paris but also [words indistinct]. Mr Kountche took stock of this visit, following the very fruitful contacts between the two heads of state. There were some minor technical problems that needed to be examined. This is all I discussed with President Kountche. There is no problem. Everything is well between Niger and France, between President Mitterrand and President Kountche. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Justice Minister Leaves for Commonwealth Law Talks

AB221640 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of justice and attorney general of the federation, Prince Bola Ajibola, says there is a possibility of the Commonwealth helping to bring fleeing criminals to book. Prince Ajibola, who is leading a Nigerian delegation to the Commonwealth law conference opening in Harare, Zimbabwe, on Thursday, said in a statement in Lagos that the meeting will consider for adoption a scheme relating to mutual assistance in criminal matters among member-nations. The conference will also examine the possibility of incorporating a provision dealing with international freezing, seizure, and forfeiture of proceeds from criminal acts committed in Commonwealth countries [sentence as heard].

Also on the agenda is the question of exchange of suspects among member-nations. A number of Nigerian politicians are wanted at home to answer charges of impropriety.

Suggestion To Fine Games Boycotters 'Frivolous'

AB221650 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria and India have dismissed as frivolous a suggestion that countries boycotting the Commonwealth Games beginning in Edinburgh on Thursday should pay compensations to the organizers of the games. A British publisher, Robert Maxell, apparently worried by the impact of the withdrawals from the games, had suggested that boycotting countries should pay about 13 million naira to the organizers.

Twenty-nine countries, constituting half of those originally expected to participate in the games, have pulled out. The latest countries to announce their withdrawals are Mauritius and Grenada.

Players Withdrawn From Commonwealth Chess Games

AB221700 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria has withdrawn from the fourth Commonwealth chess championships scheduled for London next month. The Nigerian Chess Federation announced in Lagos today that the boycott was in conformity with the Federal Government's stand on Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions against racist South Africa. The chairman of the federation, Dr [name indistinct], said that training for players selected to represent the country at the competitions will now be directed toward the world chess olympiad in Dubayy, the United Arab Emirates, in November.

TOGO

French Cooperation Minister Aurillac Begins Visit

Discusses Visit Framework

AB221241 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac arrived in Lome this evening for a visit. He was welcomed upon his arrival at the Lome Tokoin International Airport by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Atsou Koffi Amega, and the French ambassador to Togo, Georges-Marie Chenu. Also present at the airport were Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, minister of the interior, and Gbegnon Amegboh, minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of information. [passage omitted]

After the welcome ceremony, the French minister disclosed to the press the framework within which his visit to Togo falls.

[Begin recording] [Aurillac] Of course, my visit falls within the framework of the cooperation existing between Togo and France, which, I think, is doing well and, I hope, will be doing better after I meet with the head of state at Piya tomorrow. What I can say is that first, I have come to convey to General Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, the French Government's greetings and particularly those of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, since this is the first time I have the opportunity to come to Togo as a member of the new French Government. Apart from these greetings, which show that France's cooperation policy concerning Togo has not changed, I have also come to examine thoroughly all the issues relating to the French-Togolese cooperation in order to make them progress. This is the purpose of my visit to Togo.

[Unidentified reporter] A second question, Mr Minister, can you define the new orientations of the French-Togolese policy now that a new government led by Jacques Chirac is in power?

[Aurillac] The policy is characterized by a desire to cooperate on an equal basis, which of course, does not mean that the Togolese economy and the French economy are equal — it would be unfair to say so. It would even be a flattery — but it means that the cooperation we want is a cooperation between free and sovereign states by taking into account as much as possible our partners' needs. It is up to the Togolese themselves to ensure their own development — I think that you have given a good example in this connection — and then we will assist you in the fields in which you need our support. I think this will help you break the cycle of underdevelopment in which Togo has been locked in the past and from which it is gradually emerging. [end recording]

Mr Aurillac is accompanied by many French personalities, including Michel Chatelais, the director of African and Malagsy affairs. Shortly after his arrival, Mr Aurillac attended a cocktail party hosted by the French ambassador to Togo.

Received by Eyadema; Reviews Talks

AB222140 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, today granted an audience to Mr Aurillac, French minister of cooperation. They discussed French-Togolese cooperation. Togolese Foreign Minister Atsou Koffi Amega was present during the talks after which President Eyadema hosted his guests to a luncheon party. [passage omitted]

After the luncheon party, President Eyadema held a second round of talks with his guests. Here again, they reviewed at length issues regarding French-Togolese cooperation, without forgetting health matters which are also of concern to the Togolese Government.

Shortly after 1500, Michel Aurillac took leave of the president of the Republic. He looked satisfied because this first official meeting with our president was, for him, an opportunity to learn about our achievements in the political, economic, and social fields. He expressed his feelings in the following interview he granted to our Radio Kara colleagues at Niamtougou airport:

[Begin recording] [Aurillac] First of all, allow me to stress the exceptional welcome given by the head of state himself — with whom I held private talks that lasted 1 hour — as well as by the government and the entire people. This welcome, through me, was given to France. I was deeply touched by it and there is not doubt, I will tell President Francois Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac about it. My talks with President Eyadema were confident ones. Of course, we reviewed French-Togolese cooperation which, needless to say, is good. At the forefront of these talks was how to ensure the success of the Lome [French-African] summit scheduled for November. It is a summit for which France is taking part in the preparations, but without forgetting that Togo is the organizing country.

We also reviewed the world diplomatic situation and in particular the Chadian situation. I have just visited Chad and I told President Eyadema of my impressions about that country, how President Hissein Habre has succeeded in rebuilding his country's unity, its National Army, and affirming the need to recover its entire national territory while being perfectly conscious of the present balance of the forces, because France's guarantee is limited only to the 16th parallel.

We discussed several other issues, but these were the major topics of our talks. We also talked about developing bilateral relations between Togo and France, and in particular investments, the cultural policy, and prospects for the development of our relations in other fields like security and defense eventually. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Concerning the issue of Toglese opponents in France, what were Togo's requests and what were your replies?

[Aurillac] I think President Eyadema's stand is quite clear. He is not worried about the opponents' ideas but he is complaining about some acts that border on terrorism and I told him of France's clear stand in this field: France cannot be a land of asylum for people engaged in terrorist activities and the French Government's policy is not to shelter on French territory.

[Unidentified reporter] Will precise measures be taken against them?

[Aurillac] We will see. [end recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 72 Government Soldiers Killed

HK230206 Hong Kong AFP in English
0154 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Lisbon, July 23 (AFP) — Angola's South African-backed anti-government UNITA rebels said here Tuesday they had killed 72 government soldiers in fighting in six provinces between July 15 and 19. The rebel communique said only nine of their own men had been killed.

KUP Reports UNITA Captures Electrical Station

MB230655 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 23 Jul (KUP) — UNITA special forces last week July 17 destroyed a high tension electrical station of Mabubas near Kaxito in Luanda Province and captured a variety of weapons, radio transmitter and boots, said a statement from the office of operations.

On the same day according to the report, other UNITA forces attacked government troops at Birila - 80 kms north of Kikolo from where one MPLA soldier was captured and eight others killed. One rocket launcher - RPG 7 along with 8 shells, six light weapons and a large quantity of ammunition were seized.

Two days later, UNITA resistance forces hit a position known as 31 De Janeiro in Uige Province. Two vehicles were extensively damaged, six weapons captured and four MPLA soldiers shot dead. On these combats UNITA had no loss of life according to the statement.

BOTSWANA

Athletes Will Compete in Commonwealth Games

MB231204 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1111 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The office of the president announced today that the Botswana Government has, after careful consideration, decided that Botswana should participate in the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. In a statment, the office of the president said the reason for the decision is that the Botswana Government does not consider it right for Commonwealth governments to express their displeasure with the British Government by undermining the Commonwealth Games. It said the games are the Commonwealth and not the British games.

The Government of Botswana felt strongly that as the Commonwealth mini-summit approaches there is a need for a strong rather than a weakened Commonwealth. The statement said th[illegible] it would be recalled that Botswana was guided by this same principle in deciding to participate in the Olympic Games in 1980 in Moscow and in Los Angeles in 1984. The Botswana Government regrets that it has not been possible for the Frontline States to act in unity on this matter. The government felt, however, that the issue involved an important principle which it could not lightly ignore. Zambia and Zimbabwe decided at the recent Frontline States meeting in Harare to boycott the games.

The statement said that Botswana's failure to act in concert with the other Frontline States does not mean that her commitment to the cause of the Frontline States has diminished in any way.

LESOTHO

Foreign Ministry Denies Commonwealth Games Boycott

MB231308 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The government has refuted allegations made by the foreign media that Lesotho was boycotting the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Scotland. In a statement issued through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the government has stated its well-known position that is considers the games important for the promotion of understanding and cooperation among the Commonwealth countries and peoples. It is in this context that the Government of Lesotho endorses the appeal, made the Commonwealth secretary general and later endorsed by the prime minister of Canada, that the withdrawal of any country would naturally diminish the games which are a high point of Commonwealth life. It must further be noted that the Lesotho athletes have already arrived in Edinburgh to participate in the games.

MOZAMBIQUE

People's Assembly Hears Commission Reports

MB221509 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Proceedings of the 15th session of the People's Assembly continued in the Fourth Congress Hall in Maputo today. This morning, deputies and invited guests, meeting groups, began assessing People's Assembly activities based on reports from the People's Assembly Standing Commission and the National Election Commission. These documents were introduced during yesterday's plenary session by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and Rui Baltazar, respectively. The first report from the People's Assembly Standing Commission examines functions of people's assemblies at various levels since 1977, while the second report refers to preparations for forthcoming second general elections soon due to be held nationwide. [passage omitted]

In turn, the National Election Commission report, in examining the people's assemblies system, notes that the system, in its present form, is adequate in guaranteeing democracy and people's participation in the exercise of power at all levels. Electoral law stipulates that lists of candidates for deputy be proposed by Frelimo party committees at each level. This principle aims to ensure that assemblies are comprised of patriotic citizens from various social strata. The document goes on to warn that heightened class struggle in our country requires rigorous selection of candidates for deputy.

According to electoral law, the only people qualified for election to deputy are those who best represent the people, Mozambican patriots devoted to the worker-peasant alliance, experienced in political militancy and deserving of the people's confidence — people resolved to fight in defending our revolutionary gains, exemplary workers, capable of correctly mobilizing and leading the workers. We must be vigilant and prevent the election of black marketeers, enemy agents, armed bandit collaborators, outlaws, or other antisocial elements. Only in this way will we safeguard our revolution's socialist option.

The National Election Commission also has drafted a proposal aimed at increasing the number of assemblies' deputies at different levels. Debate on this proposal is expected during this 15th session of the People's Assembly. The National Election Commission also proposed that, apart from the election of deputies, a certain number of candidate members should also be elected to fill any vacancies during the assemblies mandate.

Machel Notes Need for Administrative Schools

MB211815 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] President Samora Machel today pointed out the need to form schools to train administrators in order to strengthen government at all levels. The head of state spoke this morning at the 15th session of the People's Assembly after proposing changes in the territorial division of the country. To analyze the problems a commission headed by the Deputy Mariano Matsinhe has been created.

Maputo Commentary Stresses Need for Vigilance

MB200943 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Station commentary from the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] A grenade found in a trash can in Maputo exploded in the hands of innocent children who were playing. In Chimoio, an armed bandit who was killed was wearing our forces' uniform. At first sight, these two acts which took place on different dates and in different places separated by hundreds of kilometers may seem unrelated. The truth is that these acts are not only interrelated, but part of the same strategy and tactic. They are acts carried out by the enemies of our revolution, our independence, and our sovereignty. They are acts which are carried out often because of negligence and lack of vigilance on our part. The perpetration of such acts once again proves the importance of and need for vigilance.

What took place recently is just a small part of the enemy action carried out in our country every time we relax our vigilance, and the price we pay is obviously very high in terms of lost lives and material damage. The destruction of human lives and property jeopardize the objectives of the Mozambican revolution — the building of a society of abundance for all, putting an end to the suffering and misery inherited from the Portuguese colonialist and fascist system, which the enemies of our fatherland intend to perpetuate. Let us therefore heighten our vigilance as well as our fighting readiness so that we may really become the steel wall against which all enemy attempts to destroy lives and people's property will be smashed.

NAMIBIA

Windhoek, Northern Area Communications Cut Off

MB230941 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0933 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek, July 23, SAPA — Windhoek and SWA/Namibia communications north of the capital have been cut off from the rest of the world after a fire, which started at 6pm last night, destroyed major service equipment at the Windhoek Post Office. A journalist phoning station to station from Windhoek in a call relayed to SAPA, said destroyed cables providing major services including telex, telephone and telegram services which have been interrupted and "it could be days before they are repaired."

Postal services are still in operation, she said. "They are trying to fix up an emergency service but no official statement has been released yet," she said. Cities to the south of Windhoek and businesses with automatic exchanges have not been affected. The cause of the fire and damage to the building is not yet known but a press conference is being held while she was speaking to SAPA, the reporter said.

A spokesman for the Department of Post and Telecommunications said he had "unconfirmed reports that a telephone exchange in Windhoek was out of order." He added that as soon as further information was available it would be released to the media. South West African Broadcasting Corporation could not be contacted by SAPA this morning and calls to all telephone numbers of SAPA's Windhoek representative were unsuccessful. A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria said he could not get through to Windhoek or Walvis Bay.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reaction To President Reagan's 22 July Address

Anticipating Complete Text

MB221955 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] President Ronald Reagan of the United States says that although he remains firmly opposed to South Africa's system of apartheid, his administration will continue contact diplomatically and politicallly with South Africa in order to effect change. In a White House policy speech, President Reagan confirmed his opposition to economic sanctions against South Africa He called on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to set a timetable for the elimination of racial segregation laws and renewed his administration's appeal for the release of all political prisoners, especially Nelson Mandela.

President Reagan added that the South African Government was under no obligation to negotiate with any organization wanting to create a communistic state by means of terrrorism.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told our political news staff that the government was awaiting the complete text of President Reagan's speech before it was prepared to comment.

Mixed Response From Pik Botha

MB230457 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2240 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA — The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, tonight welcomed President Reagan's policy speech on the Republic, but warned against continued foreign intervention.

"If foreign intervention and threats continue, South Africa will be obliged to withdraw into the laager as this will be the only way to maintain the values which the West claims to uphold," Mr Botha said in a statement to SAPA.

"The South African Government has noted with serious interest President Reagan's policy statement on South Africa," the statement said.

"The South African Government accepts President Reagan's sincere desire that a constitutional dispensation should be brought about in South Africa in a way in which all communities should have a say in the government of the country.

"It is precisely what the South African Government envisages.

"It is a pity that President Reagan is apparently not properly informed about this matter.

"The South African Government welcomes President Reagan's stand that the government is under no compulsion to negotiate the future of the country with any organisation which proposes a communist regime and which uses terrorism to bring ths about.

"The SA Government also welcomes President Reagan's condemnation of the deeds of terror committed in South Africa by Russian-armed elements of the ANC.

"President Reagan's exposition of the suffering which will be felt by the countries of southern Africa if economic punitive measures are implemented against South Africa is, broadly speaking, correct. But his figures do not reflect the total extent of the catastrophic consequences. They are much worse. Millions of people in South Africa's neighbouring states will die of hunger if the one and a half million foreign workers are sent back. "It is encouraging that President Reagan acknowledges the dramatic changes brought about under the leadership of President Botha. It is also encouraging that President Reagan underlines the fact that South Africa's problems are complex, and that solutions should not be transplanted from outside.

"The South Africa Government has repeatedly stated that South Africans themselves will determine their future. In fact the South African Government has repeatedly invited the leaders of all the communities of South Africa to, with the government, bring about a solution to the country's problems by way of peaceful negotiations.

"This can, however, only take place in a climate where violence and intimidation are rejected. It is therefore regretable that President Reagan condemned the measures taken by the South African Government to protect black citizens against violence and intimidation. It is clear that he is not correctly informed regarding this matter.

"It is also regretable that President Reagan does not indicate that he is properly informed about South Africa's history and South Africa's urge to promote and ensure democratic principles for all communities.

"If foreign intervention and threats continue, South Africa will be obliged to withdraw into the laager as this will be the only way to maintain the values which the West claims to uphold.

"The government is still of the opinion that fruitful dialogue can take place with the American Government and other governments regarding the realities of southern Africa and regarding the necessity that violence should end in the interests of all the countries of southern Africa.

"The South African Government stands for the same ideals as the American people. It is time that the misunderstanding regarding the methods of achieving those ideals should be discussed at the highest level."

Sees 'Condemnation' of ANC 'Violence'

MB230717 Umtata Captial Radio in English
0700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha says the government is in favor of releasing Nelson Mandela. Responding to President Reagan's call for the jailed ANC leader to be set free. Mr Botha says, however, the government fears the consequences of such an action.

[Begin Botha recording] As far as Mr Nelson Mandela is concerned, and the release of so-called political prisoners, in principle the South African Government is of course not against such a step. The question is, how to bring it about in such a way that more violence is not instigated, if persons are released simply to continue to proclaim violence as a means for achieving a political objective. There is just no way the South African Government can explain that to our own public. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Botha has also welcomed what he sees as President Reagan's condemnation of the methods used by the ANC:

[Begin Botha recording] On the question of the role of the ANC in using violence to achieve political objectives, I believe that President Reagan made it very clear that he condemns that, and from that point of view, naturally we welcome such a clear and categoric rejection of what the President himself called Soviet-armed fighters. And he also described the methods used by these elements, inter alia the necklace, to indicate to the American people how barbaric these elements are. [end recording]

Tutu 'Scornful'

MB230605 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] In South Africa, there has been mixed reaction to Mr Reagan's policy speech. Anglican Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu is scornful of President Reagan's opposition to sweeping sanctions against Pretoria. He says South Africa's President Botha must be elated to have what Bishop Tutu describes as a wonderful public relations officer in the White House. I think the West, says the bishop, for my part can go to hell.

Tutu Explains Remarks

MB231228 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Anglican archbishop-elect, Desmond Tutu, has sharply criticized last night's address by President Ronald Reagan. While the South African Government has generally welcomed the speech, many black leaders like Bishop Tutu have expressed grave distress.

[Begin Tutu recording] We have been very, very distressed and disappointed in that speech. It seems to me that we see an example of American capitalism indicating clearly that it is on the side of the powerful (?walk-over) of the weak, and basically we are being told as blacks that we are expendable. And I find that quite distressing and I used much stronger language last night after listening to the entire speech. I do not know why it hit me as hard as it did, but it did. I immediately went to bed. [end recording]

UDF: 'Buying Time' for Regime

MB230658 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0647 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] has reacted to last night's speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan saying he is buying time for the present government. In a statement to SAPA in Johannesburg today the UDF also said Mr Reagan "pretends ... to be highly critical of Pretoria and ... his desperate attempt at staying off sanctions does not come as a surprise to us at all."

The UDF added: "After his support (even with weapons of death) for UNITA in Angola and the Contras in Nicaragua, how can President Reagan attempt to convince us that he stands for peaceful change in South Africa."

Treurnicht: CP Welcomes Stance

MB231329 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1319 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 23 SAPA — The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in Pretoria today that US President Ronald Reagan had confirmed that South Africa need not be blackmailed by threats of economic sanctions. Dr Treurnicht said in a news release that the American Government knew that South Africa could survive economically without America. "It is to be welcomed that America recognises South Africa's right to solve its own constitutional problems," he said.

Support From Indian MPs

MB230502 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0057 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 22, SAPA — President Reagan had given a clear message to those demanding sanctions against South Africa that "burning the house down will not help those imprisoned inside," Mr Pat Poovalingam, Solidarity MP for Reservoir Hills in the House of Delegates, said in Durban tonight.

Reacting to Mr Reagan's policy speech on South Africa, Mr Poovalingam said the U.S. President had not only condemned apartheid but had also taken a positive approach for dismantling it.

The world would no doubt take note of his clear warning that if South Africa were to go down economically as a result of sanctions, the whole of southern Africa would go down with it.

"We know that in such an event only the Soviet Union will stand to gain.

"Mr Reagan's commitment to pour large sums of money for the upliftment of black South Africans is a welcome indication of his genuine concern for South Africa and all its peoples," Mr Poovalingam said.

Also speaking in Durban tonight, the chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said President Reagan's policy statement should be an eye-opener to those unjustifiably clamouring for sanctions against South Africa.

He said Mr Reagan's recognition of the South African Government's "massive move" away from apartheid was a message of great hope for those who stood behind President P.W. Botha in his reform initiative.

Business Leaders Comment

MB230550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt The senior vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa, Mr (Ian Leach), says he is encouraged by President Reagan's speech. Mr (Leach) says his chamber is committed to working towards social justice in South Africa, and believes this could be best achieved through continued investment and economic development in the country.

The chief executive of ASSOCOM, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, says many South Africans and foreign businessmen will welcome President Reagan's definite support for positive steps to promote change in South Africa, and his oppostion to sanctions. Mr Parsons said it was too early to say if the current mood in the American Congress and elsewhere in the world in favor of sanctions would change. [passage omitted]

FCI Welcomes 'Note of Realism'

MB222009 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1956 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 22, SAPA — The "note of realism" which United States President, Ronald Reagan, "injected" in his policy speech on South Africa tonight, has been welcomed by the Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI]. Its president, Mr John Wilson, commented:

"The FCI welcomes the note of realism which President Reagan has injected that neither punitive economic sanctions, nor a retreat into isolation, will assist South Africa develop a new just and stable society with an economy, political and cultural system open to all."

He said the FCI specifically welcomed the recognition by Mr Reagan that the future "should be determined by South Africans themselves."

"The FCI associates itself with President Reagan's call for an explicit timetable for meaningful political dialogue, initiated through the release of political leaders and by permitting normal democratic processes to take place in the country," Mr Wilson said.

State Radio Comments

MB230530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africans, who have had a surfeit of extreme demands and threats from abroad in recent months, will have welcomed the unemotional approach adopted by President Ronald Reagan last night. Inevitably the American President's speech from the White House reflected differences in perspective. Refreshingly absent from it, however, were the elements that have destroyed useful discussion with many other outside political figures: the doomsday warnings, the insistence that South Africa should implement their ideological prescriptions, and their studious avoidance of fundamental issues in South Africa politics.

In fact, the differences notwithstanding, it represents a firm basis for fruitful dialogue. In a climate of rising pressures that have elevated the pro-sanctions standpoint to the level of blind dogma it was a remarkably forthright and down to earth analysis. Not only did Mr Reagan acknowledge — what others have prudently refrained from doing — that the political situation in South Africa was far too complex for outsiders to solve and that the government of the country was in fact taking steps to end apartheid. He has gone much further. He has given explicit recognition to what must of necessity be the key to any viable democratic solution for South Africa: The plurality of its population structure.

In Western countries conditioned by their own experience to think in terms of straightforward one man, one vote in an undifferentiated legislative system, this key insight into the South African political conundrum is invariably ignored. The result is deadlock in attempts to discuss constitutional solutions. The Reagan analysis is an attempt to break through that stalemate. His administration regards it as necessary for progress, he says, that the rights of majorities, minorities and individuals —all three components of the overall challenge — should be protected. No doubt it was not by coincidence that a State Department spokesman commented on the same question 24-hours earlier. The United States was opposed to majority rule for South Africa, he said, unless it was accompanied by safeguards to protect the white minority.

Furthermore, justice could not be achieved simply by substituting rule by one group for that of another, even if the new group was a majority of the population. Respected political scientists have argued for years that in a society with deep ethnic cleavages, the traditional form of majority rule actually subverts the democratic principle. Recognition by the American Administration of that fact, as applied to South Africa, could go a long way towards breaking the sterile confrontation that the sanctions argument has become. But building a democratic dispensation also requires a sober appreciation of the necessary qualifications for participation in the process. Above all it requires of participants a commitment to the democratic method of negotiation and a rejection of violence as a political instrument.

That condition, also one which South Africa critics tend for various reasons to ignore, is equally firmly stated by President Reagan. The government is under no obligation, he says, to negotiate the future of the country with any organisation that makes use of terrorist tactics. Driving home the point, he speaks of the calculated terror employed by Soviet-armed elements of the ANC. Some of the matters contained in the Reagan statement would certainly be disputed. But in respect fo the essential conditions for democratic progress there is room in which to search for an accommodation.

Reportage on Visit by UK's Geoffrey Howe

ANC Reiterates Meeting Refusal

MB221911 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The African National Congress of South Africa today repeated its refusal to meet British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe during his forthcoming tour of southern Africa. The ANC today gave Sir Geoffrey a letter from ANC President

Oliver Tambo in which he again rejected the idea of meeting the British minister on his so-called peace mission to South Africa. Mr Howe is due to leave tonight for South Africa in a bid to get the South African regime to negotiate with African nationalists on ending of apartheid. In the letter, a copy of which was made available to ZANA here today, Mr Tambo said the ANC was convinced that Sir Geoffrey's mission was just London's response to the sanctions recommendations by the Commonwealth.

Tambo Said Willing to Meet

MB230549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrives in South Africa this morning for talks this afternoon with the state President, Mr P.W. Botha, on the British and Common Market stand on the imposition of sanctions. [passage omitted] It is reported from Lusaka that the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, has agreed to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe for talks, but only after his visit to southern Africa.

Boesak Refuses To See Howe

MB221603 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
1555 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 22, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, confirmed today that he would not meet the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who leaves London tonight on a peace mission to South Africa.

Jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town, have also made it clear they will not see Sir Geoffrey.

Dr Boesak said the report of the Eminent Persons Group had given the last word on negotiations. Britain was now merely "trying to buy time for itself and South Africa in a situation where South Africa should not be given more time to do what it is doing."

Britain had also "clearly shown itself to be a consistent friend of the South African Government. I won't give credibility to Mrs Thatcher's efforts to help the government."

"The only thing Howe can do in South Africa is persuade the government to accept the Eminent Persons Group report as the only meaningful point of departure for negotiations. That I will support," Dr Boesak said.

Arrives 23 July

MB230759 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0738 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23 SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport in a Royal Air Force DC-10 at 9.30 today for the first round of talks with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha. Sir Geoffrey's mission is to try and convince the South African Government to release Nelson Mandela and unban the African National Congress as a prelude to negotiations on a new South Africa if European Community actions against the Republic are to be averted.

After making a press statement at Jan Smuts, Sir Geoffrey will meet Mr Pik Botha in Pretoria before lunch and Mr P.W. Botha in the Union Buildings early this afternoon. As Sir Geoffreys aircraft came to a halt, two small flags — one a Union Jack and the other South African — were flown from antennae above the cockpit.

Makes Arrival Statement

MB230836 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0829 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — Sir Geoffrey Howe, who arrived in South Africa today for talks with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said his mission "focused on apartheid and the need for it to give way rapidly to genuinely representative and non-racial community."

At a press conference shortly after his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport, he said his visit to South Africa reflected widespread international concern about the situation in South Africa.

Sir Geoffrey is carrying a message from his prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that Nelson Mandela must be freed and the African National Congress be unbanned if Britain is to convince the European Community not to impose stricter sanctions against South Africa. He said there was "widespread acceptance in South Africa of the need for change.

"The crucial question ... the nature of change, its scope and time scale, remain unresolved.

"My purpose is to see if a framework can be established in which peaceful negotiation to produce something acceptable to all South Africans can be set."

Sir Geoffrey said he hoped to meet "as wide a cross-section of South African society as possible."

He is to meet Mr P.W. Botha at the Union Buildings in Pretoria after a working lunch with Mr Pik Botha, the foreign minister. After the first round of talks with the South African Government, the foreign secretary will return to Frontline States, including Zambia, for further talks on the sanctions issue before returning to Pretoria for a second round of talks with Mr P.W. Botha.

At the press conference, Mr Pik Botha, who met Sir Geoffrey and Lady Howe on the tarmac, said: "The South African Government is pleased Sir Geoffrey had accepted the invitation for important talks. "I trust the talks with Mr Botha will be useful and constructive." He added it would be inappropriate to make any further comment at this stage as the talks with Sir Geoffrey had not even started yet.

Begins Talks With Pik Botha

MB231044 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is currently holding talks with his South African counterpart, Pik Botha. Sir Geoffrey arrived in South Africa this morning on his second mission on behalf of the European Community to find solutions to the crisis in South Africa. Paddy Clay is at the state guest house:

Sir Geoffrey's first meeting is with the foreign minister, Pik Botha. After lunch, Sir Geoffrey goes to the Union Buildings for his meeting with the state president, P.W. Botha. Sir Geoffrey says he will be working towards devising a practical agreement that will bring about dialogue that will satisfy all South Africans. But, black community figures such as Bishop Desmond Tutu have still not agreed to meet with the foreign secretary.

Meets President Botha

MB231301 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1253 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 23, SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, met the State President Mr P.W. Botha at his office in the Union Buildings in Pretoria shortly after 2.30pm for his second round of talks today with the South African Government.

Mr Botha and Sir Geoffrey appeared briefly before journalists and television crews to shake hands and exchange a few pleasantries with each other before retiring for talks. Neither made any comment to the press gathering. The talks are expected to last for at least a couple of hours, an official said.

HNP: Recall Howe 'Immediately'

MB231238 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1216 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 23, SAPA — The Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP, Reformed National Party] today demanded from the British ambassador that Sir Geoffrey Howe be recalled to Britain immediately. Said HNP General Secretary Mr Louis Stofberg in a letter hand-delivered to Sir Patrick Moberley in Pretoria: "If it is not done, you can be assured that the Afrikaner nation and all true patriotic English-speaking South Africans will never forget the flagrant interference by your government in the internal affairs of the Republic of South Africa."

Mr Stofberg said Britain's attitude towards South Africa since 1960 had caused "the deepest resentment."

Sir Geoffrey had come to South Africa to further the interests of Britain by influencing South African destinies, he said. "What really gets our ire up is the fact that he does so under the pretence of furthering peace in southern Africa."

No Rush To Meet Soweto Rent Deadline Seen

MB221206 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1204 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, July 22, SAPA — There has been no apparent rush by Soweto residents to meet today's deadline to pay their rent or face eviction. Many residents have not paid their rent for the last two months. This follows a boycott call by the Soweto Civic Association.

The Soweto Town Council issued some families with eviction notices and gave them until July 15 to pay. The residents were however given a further seven days in which to pay and an office was opened in Johannesburg at 81 Albert Street after reports that residents could not pay in the township because of intimidation.

The rent offices in Soweto have remained empty with no sign that the residents are taking advantage of the reprieve. However, a number of employees have telephoned various newspapers saying their workers are panicking and want to pay, but they do not know to do because of intimidation.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Double Standard For Blacks

"The uproar over the alleged torture of South African 'spies' by the Zambian police and the execution recently of two Australian drug dealers by the Malaysian authorities provide an interesting insight into white attitudes," Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 13 of the Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 20 July. "The simple reason for the uproar over the torture of the 'spies' and the execution of the drug dealers is that those involved were not black people. They were not 'coloured' or Asiatic, either — they were, and are, white people." "These things — torture and execution — are the badge of black folk, and the silence is usually deafening when it is blacks being either abused or killed in the name of authority." This double standard explains why "some Western countries are very mild in their handling of South Africa over its totally rotten treatment of black people. If the tables were reversed with blacks in power and whites suffering the injustices and indignities of apartheid, do you think there would be this hedging by the United States, Britain, France and West Germany in particular?"

'Debt of Gratitude' to Thatcher

"The Commonwealth Games boycott graphically illustrates the extent to which the sanctions lobby has the bit between its teeth," *The Sunday Star* says in an editorial on page 16. In the Commonwealth, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "stands alone, virtually a one-woman defence against the rising sanctions tide." "South Africa owes a great deal of gratitude to Mrs Thatcher. Her courage in staving off sanctions is incontestable. But how long can she afford the continuing cost to her Government's prestige, to her personal standing and the unity of her own party? She badly needs to be able to point to some worthwhile results for her patience with South Africa. Pretoria should be asking itself how it can make her task easier, not steadily more difficult."

SUNDAY STAR on Ending Emergency

Commenting on the Natal Supreme Court ruling on the state of emergency in another editorial on the same page, *The Sunday Star* says: "There is a heartening new awareness in the country that the darkness is not yet total — as long as there remain a free judiciary and a willingness among South Africans to assert their remaining rights." Among the definitions of a subversive statement thrown out by the Natal Court "was the one about 'undermining the confidence of the public in the termination of the State of emergency.' We believe that this means that it is now unambiguously legal to advocate ending it. Which we now formally do. Five weeks of this unnatural state have done the country no good. It is time to get rid of the whole caboodle."

Optimism About Changes

John MacLennan reports on the same page on a publication by two Canadian academics currently teaching at the University of Cape Town, Simon Fraser and Kogila Moodley, entitled "South Africa Without Apartheid," which asserts that, "This country is not confronted by any so-called 'Lebanon option' and there is real reason to believe that changes leading to a post-apartheid society could be far less traumatic than most people imagine." They see reason for optimism because they base their optimism on four premises: "South Africa is not riven by values and religious defintions as in the Middle East and 'race constitutes an invidious distinction that can be discarded when it becomes dysfunctional;' South Africa is not involved in a conflict which would see an alien conqueror departing or defeated;" "idelogical differences between black and white are not as rigid because 'common Christian values and a common Westernised consumerism engender similar aspirations ...'; an 'ethnic technocracy (our Afrikaner Government) has begun to perceive the rising costs of apartheid domination.' " The two see big business "as the one actor which may have the capacity of breaking the deadlock between" African and Afrikaner nationalism.

PFP MP on Natal Court Ruling

In a column on page 16 of *The Sunday Star*, Brian Bamford, a "leading advocate" and Progressive Federal Party MP, writes that the Natal Supreme Court ruling throwing out five of the six definitions of a subversive statement "raised three issues that lie at the heart of the public weal," "The first is the notion that in some way the Government (ie the Executive or the Cabinet) is 'above the law' or 'superior' to Parliament. Nothing, as the Natal case shows could be further from the truth." "The second issue raised by the Natal Judgment is that we have been living through what can be described only as a judicial revolution." Judges who believe that their role is merely to implement the government's will as it is expressed in legislation are now outnumbered by judges who believe that the supreme court, "so far from being an instrument of government will, is the ultimate protection of human rights, of the Roman-Dutch ethos, and in this sense stands adversary to the government." "The third issue raised by the case is Ministerial responsibility. The meaninglessness of the definitions of a 'subversive statement' were a blunder in the department of Law and Order." "In any other country such a blunder would have cost the Minister his head."

UK Opposition to Sanctions Softens

"The British Government this week began to soften its hardline opposition to imposing further sanctions against South Africa," David Breier writes on the same page. "But diplomatic sources believe that this is only part of a bargaining strategy being used by Mrs Margaret Thatcher to keep inevitable sanctions, to a minimum". Although Thatcher has said that she is opposed to any sanctions, it is believed that Britain is prepared to impose " 'symbolic' " sanctions and so avoid "punitive sanctions which would damage both the South African and British economies." Thus, "Mrs Thatcher has been following the classical bargaining tactic of demanding more than she was ultimately prepared to settle for."

Buthelezi Interviewed

On page 14 of the "Review" Section of the *The Sunday Star* in the "Personality of the Week" column, Gary van Staden writes on an interview with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, President of Inkatha, and chairman of the South African Black Alliance. On the question of violence "which is currently making war zones of many black townships and turning lunchtime shopping in Johannesburg into a nightmare," Buthelezi says that even if he were to become State President he would be " 'very foolish' " to say that he could guarantee to stop the violence. He believes that it " 'would be very wise' " of the state president to release Dr Mandela and other political prisoners and even though this might not stop the violence it " 'would be progress.' " It is questioned whether the ANC and the Inkatha movement could live together in " 'State President' Buthelezi's South Africa without tearing each other apart," and Buthelezi says that even though Mandela might not abandon his ANC colleagues in Lusaka he is pleased that Mandela does not hold a negative attitude toward him. When questioned on how he would defuse the violent situation which exists in South Africa he says, " 'One of the things which I believe started, or at least helped to escalate, the violence was South Africa's economic situation. But if the international community does not withdraw from South Africa now, then I believe we have a chance.' " One of the first things Buthelezi would do as state president would be to spend an equal amount of money on the education of black children as is spent on white.' " South Africa " 'would need to get the economic growth rate much higher than it is at present in order to pay for this and a certain percentage of this capital would have, of necessity, to come from outside the country," and this is why he does not support disinvestment because if sanctions come, South Africa is not going to be able to recover from the effects in the short term. Concerning the support for his movement he says that the " 'Buthelezi Commission helped in this respect because while we made it clear that we were committed to one-man-one-vote in South Africa, we were prepared to make some concessions, such as minority veto' ". Buthelezi says that allegations that he has blood on his hands are " 'devoid of truth' ", and are " 'an attempt to create the impression that I speak out of both corners of my mouth.' " On the one hand he is portrayed as speaking about nonviolence while on the other hand he instructs his people to kill people which is " 'simply not true.' " Buthelezi says that " 'however committed we are to non-violence, my people have the right to defend themselves.' " " 'Those who advocate sanctions, and those who believe that South Africa can survive them have not really thought through the whole issue. Not even the South African Government seems to realise the full implications of economic sanctions and the effect they would have on unemployment for instance.' "

Uncertainty About RSA Solution

Peter Sullivan says in his "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 15 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* that "most South Africans fluctuate between believing they already know the political solution to believing there is no solution." This is the problem many South Africans have with President Botha: "He has done so much to rid this country of the evils of apartheid, yet at the same time he has obviously not done enough otherwise he would not need the state of emergency. To compound matters, he was the guy who helped introduce this abhorrent policy of separating people by race and promoting whites at the expense of blacks and Afrikaans-speaking people at the expense of English-speaking South Africans." Sullivan's point of paradox is that President Botha "the reformer seems to deserve praise while President Botha the reluctant seems more deserving of damnation." In the same column Sullivan says of the rumors that there might be an election, a referendum, a split in the National Party or a Cabinet reshuffle, that a "referendum seems more likely." "The real question will be whether this referendum will be as silly as the last" since "the last referendum proved only one thing: whites want reform." Sullivan says that South African citizens should be asked whether they want a system of one-person one-vote. "If the majority says 'yes' to that, then true democracy will have arrived."

'Something Needs to be Done'

On the same page Harry Schwarz says in his "Talking Cents" column that in Europe "there appears to be some kind of groundswell which was not previously present: an attitude across the board that something needs to be done about South Africa." Apartheid is perceived as "somehow being associated with the emergency and the powers exercised under it, and the solution which is seen as the answer to all problems is a change in political control." Sanctions against South Africa "is an emotive local issue" and "revolution is regareded in many circles as inevitable, violence is inevitably escalating, and repressive measures as not only existing, but likely to increase in intensity." Schwarz believes that the the South African view that sanctions are inevitable and that South Africans can live with sanctions "is a negative and incorrect approach." He believes that the emergency should be lifted and a process of negotiation should be started with the real leadership to "enable those who are still on the side of peaceful change and negotiation in the west to produce some results from their visits and discussions with the government." South Africans "need to take stock of the situation and do so urgently." They may not like how others see the situation or the stance they are adopting, but they cannot close their eyes to reality.

RSA Has Military, Economic Power

On the same page Michael Green writes in his "View From Natal" column on the comparison drawn between South Africa and "Ian Smith's Rhodesia." Some of the comparisons are valid since South Africa faces sanctions similar to those that were imposed on the Smith government. South Africa faces a siege economy and the flow of information has also been severely restricted. Yet Green believes that there are "big differences" between the situations in the two countries. Firstly, he points out the black-white population ratio to have been 22-to-1 in Rhodesia and is about 3-to-1 in South Africa. "Furthermore, South Africa is much more powerful economically and militarily than Rhodesia was." Military power means that one "should be able to negotiate from a position of strength. Economic resilience provides the means to work towards a more equal society. And a not unreasonable disparity between the various population groups means that nobody is in real danger of being swamped by the others."

Consequences of 'Bad Laws'

"The surest way to destroy a bad law, runs one dictum, is through its rigorous application. That is precisely what happened this week when a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court threw out an important chunk of the emergency regulations for being 'unintelligible' and 'hopelessly uncertain,'" says a page 28 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 20 July. "Editors, under threat of awesome punishment, will concur: not only have they been forced to wrestle with restrictive measures that seemed almost calculatedly Byzantine in their vagueness, but they have, as a matter of policy, been refused the courtesy of clarification by the Government agencies responsible for administering the law." This in effect forces "law-abiding citizens to interpret legality in purely political terms. In pursuit of law and order the government has, with a carelessness resulting from an over-long hold on power, destroyed the principle of legal order." The Natal judgment highlights the "slow move of the country's judiciary away from the strict legal positivism towards a more responsive form of adjudication," and that "the assumption of absolute power should exact from the authorities a scrupulous correctness in its application." "Individual liberty, free association, freedom of opinion; these are values fought, won and sometimes temporarily lost by democratic societies in the long march from repression. But these transcendent values ultimately outlive panicky governments, inept ministers and conscienceless revolutionaires. The Natal bench's decision this week shows how."

Regime's 'Defiant Bellicosity' Condemned

A second editorial on the same page comments on British Foreign secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission to South Africa and says the government "now seems resigned to the inevitability of sanctions. Worse, in some quarters the mood of defiance is such that people actually seem eager to tell the world where to get off." The editorial says "this is a time for delicate diplomacy, not defiant bellicosity. We will survive sanctions, if come they must. But the first prize, let it never be forgotten, is meaningful progress towards a peaceful solution to our problems, and a turning down of the international heat that now disorts our affairs."

Pakendorf on Natal Court Decisions

"A government is not above the law. Not even during a state of emergency. That is how it is in South Africa and that is how it should be," says Harald Pakendorf in his "Another Voice" column on the same page. Pakendorf also says that it is "not necessagily the state of affairs everywhere. Certainly not in Africa and the Third World." He gives the example of neighboring black-ruled Zimbabwe where the detention of two alleged South African spies has been declared unlawful and yet the chief justice has "reason to be concerned because the two accused had been re-arrested three times after courts had ordered their release." Pakendorf says that "it is important that the courts are trusted and that the ordinary man sees that he and his government both listen when the courts speak." He also says that it is important that the South African Government "has tended to abide by the rulings of the courts," since "these decisions, most of which concerned the rights of individuals, were taken despite the fact that there is no Bill of Rights against which executive actions and decisions can be measured." "The decisions of the Natal Supreme Court have set an admirable example, one which all courts should follow — even if there is no Bill of Rights."

Shift Towards Realists' Stance

On page 28 of the *Sunday Times*, Brian Pottinger writes on the battle between the legal positivists who "come down in favour of the executive branch of government when judging a dispute between the Government and the individual," and the legal realists who argue that the "legal values which underlie the liberal Western heritage (common law values) should be called upon when interpreting legislation so as to protect the individual." Pottinger says that in recent months there has been a "dramatic shift towards the legal realists' stance." To protect the citizen from the "proliferation of security powers wielded by the Minister of Law and Order and the security forces" the judiciary is "finding itself more and more thrown into an activist role." However, Pottinger says that "the Government will no doubt continue tightening up both the content of its statutory law and the procedures by which it applies its executive powers," and will "try to give the judiciary less manoueverability in the defence of citizens against arbitrary executive action." He also says that the court decisions "again point unerringly at the demand for a Bill of Rights as the ultimate guarantor of individual liberties as part of a negotiated settlement in South Africa."

'Iron Fist' Hardens Attitudes

Martie Meiring says on the same page that "since the grapevine has become a pretty effective alternative to the Bureau for Information, it might help to reflect on this medium as a shaper of perceptions and, indeed, of news as well." She says that "one thing that mystifies the grapevine is whether there is a velvet glove to the iron fist of the state of emergency." The grapevine has it that the judiciary "is playing its role in questioning some of the detentions. And already some police headquarters have become popular in that they are considered to be more humane and friendly than others." Meiring says that it is expected that the tone of black response to most governmental directives is to be unconditionally negative but despite this the government should still "adhere to their stated aim to negotiate on issues concerning the black community. The grapevine has it that "Government is doing nothing until it decides what it wants to do." The state of emergency is seen by many to be a "state of rethink." "Certainly attitudes have shown that the desire to negotiate is still strong. The expectation of Government that the correct hierarchy in black leadership should come to the table must be seen as honorable — and hopeful. It would be a tragedy if the velvet glove so many wish to recognise should be whipped off again to show the iron fist that can only polarise, harden and antagonise."

SOWETAN on Emergency 'Facts'

On page 4, in the space usually provided for the editorial, the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 21 July prints, "No comment... The facts speak for themselves." Among other previously reported incidents, it says State President P.W.Botha "has empowered the Department of Education and Training to expel pupils who fail to comply with rigid new regulations governing them" and "two people have been released after judges ruled that their detentions were illegal."

'Focus' on Education

On the same page, in an interview with Sello Rabothata, the deputy director general of the Department of Education and training (DET), Jaap Strydom, gives his views on the crisis facing black education. Strydom believes that the black education problem does not lie with the education system, which "has been tried and tested" and which South Africa inherited from the English. Strydom says there is no difference between the pre-Verwoerd type of education and the post-Verwoerd type, since only professionally trained educators administer education.

However, when questioned on whether one education system is inferior to another he replies that, "People from outside are trying to hijack our children for their own political ends. Absolute interference for their own ends." When told that the different education departments do not receive the same budget, he says, "I challenge you to come and show me the difference between our schools and that of other departments." On the question of teacher qualification and training, Strydom says that the "qualification of a teacher is not the be all and end all of this world." A teacher's dedication and preparation is important. Strydom also says that he "laid the foundation for a proper education in Soweto" and has proof that it works.

On the question of discussions with the National Education Crisis Committee, Strydom says that the department starts with a "functional unit," such as the school, where "there should be a governing body of parents and there should be a parents/teacher association," and his department is prepared to speak about a liaison that will consist of parents, teachers, and students. Strydom also says that he would like security guards as part of the staff of a school. They should be in uniform, subject to the control of the principal, and also have training in education and not just in security. Finally, he confirms that teachers in detention are receiving their salaries.

STAR on Unpaid Rents

"As a social phenomena, rent boycotts are not unique to South Africa," says a page 10 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 21 July. The Community Research Group at the University of the Witwatersrand says the boycotts are "a form of opposition to apartheid and Government policies; demonstrate dissatisfaction with the system of local government; stem from economic hardship; and have sometimes been started in response to police action." People are also finding it impossible to pay because of intimidation. "They are caught between pressures of boycott activists on the one hand and threats of eviction on the other."

Since local authorities stand to lose their main source of revenue and in some townships rents have not been paid for nearly two years, the end result "can be only a further deterioration of already inadequate living conditions." "A total social breakdown must be avoided and the Government alone can address the underlying political issues." The statement from the town clerk of Tembisa that "the whole of the Defence Force would be brought in if need be" is condemned since "the last thing this country needs is a new round of confrontations."

National Council Poses Dilemma

"The Government is in a growing dilemma over its proposed National Council, which is to include black leaders in negotiations and top-level decision-making," says Frans Esterhuyse on page 10 of *The Star*. "As preparations are going ahead to get the plan off the ground, prospects for getting adequate black representation in the council appear to be dwindling." A Nationalist member of Parliament suggested that "the plan might have to be changed to make it more attractive to potential black participants," while opposition members of Parliament said the proposed council "could not succeed without adequate black representation from a wide spectrum of political opinion."

Sam Motsuenyane, president of The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, which is "noted for its moderation in black politics," has rejected the proposed national council and KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has "distanced himself" from the proposed council, indicating that the government "was having some difficulties in attracting even the most moderate black leaders." "At this stage it is not known to what extent the Government has succeeded in attracting other black leaders through negotiations behind the scenes."

When the National Council Bill was published in May, comments and representations about the proposed legislation were invited from any person, organization, institution, or interest group, and an extension of the deadline had been requested. The government now faces a "new dilemma" since "a refusal to meet the requests could result in accusations that some people were denied an opportunity to have their views considered. If, on the other hand, the deadline were to be extended, the proposed legislation would be delayed."

Problems of Architectural Establishment

"The fruitless special general meeting of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects recently was evidence of much more than an attempt by a clique within the profession to expose their colleagues as racists," says Conrad Berge on the same page. "It was evidence of real and serious organisational problems within the profession locally." Some years ago, the architectural establishment scrapped the diploma system whereby a person could become an architect while working and earning money. As a result, it is financially almost impossible for a black to enter the profession." Berge also says that the "real cause of the architectural horror of dreary black townships is that they were designed in offices remote from those settings." Satisfactory environments can never be built that way. The architectual establishment is "aware of the problems and is working hard to put things right. The question is whether it will be enough and soon enough."

CITIZEN on Games Boycott

Commenting on the Commonwealth Games boycott in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 19 July says, "Mrs Thatcher, who has stood fast against sanctions against South Africa (though she is clearly weakening), will be blamed for the Games pullout because it will be said that she was pigheaded, if not racist, in refusing to agree immediately to sanctions against South Africa. The perpetrators of the boycott will not blame themselves, so we will tell them exactly what we think of them: You are a bunch of racialists in reverse, so full of hatred for South Africa, so blind to the reforms taking place here, so intent on putting pressure on Mrs Thatcher to impose sanctions, that you are depriving your own sportsmen and women of the chance to compete in the games." The boycott will not make South Africa change or Thatcher impose worse sanctions than she is prepared to do. "All that the boycott does is to demonstrate what scurvy countries are members of the Commonwealth — countries that resort to blackmail and boycott without caring a damn about the consequences for their own people."

CITIZEN on Howe Visit

Commenting on British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's upcoming visit in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 21 July, says that "We have already been told by him and through foreign office leaks in the British press, that contingency plans for economic measures against South Africa have been drawn up in case his mission fails." This is "a form of blackmail. Either we agree to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, unban the ANC and start dialogue with Black leaders that will bring about representative government, in other words, majority rule, or Britain will have to impose economic measures. Such arm-twisting is not going to work. The South African Government will not free Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC remains the chief negotiating point, it is doomed to failure." The real question about Howe's trip is "Can Sir Geoffrey offer us anything that will service our interests, or does he want us to commit hara kiri by falling for the demands of Britain, the EC, the Commonwealth — and the United States? The answer should be obvious. It is that we are not going to commit national suicide.

CITY PRESS on Mandela Release

Commenting on Nelson Mandela's 68th birthday in an editorial on page 2, Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 20 July, says that it seems that the government is still not prepared to release him "despite the advice of many people, including government supporters, who see Mandela and the African National Congress as holding the key to the country's future." "To believe banned organizations are irrelevant to the future of this country, as the government seems to do, is to live in a fool's paradise. The turmoil we are witnessing is ample evidence of this. The crisis will be with us until we can all share a common commitment to peace, through feeling a common loyalty to a common fatherland. That is why Pretoria must start the offensive by releasing Mandela and all political prisoners. The ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress must be unbanned. It is our last hope for peace."

No 'Percy's Itch'

On page 7, *City Press* carries a statement signed by Percy Qoboza, which reads: "As my right to comment on events in my country has been restricted by the state of emergency, I have decided to allocate the space normally allowed for my 'Percy's Itch' to list the names of people and organisations who might be able to help you, should a relative, friend or colleague be detained. The list has been compiled by *Learn & Teach* magazine." The column then provides addresses for several groups and people, including the Detainees Parents Support Committee, the Progressive Federal Party, and the Repression Monitoring Group.

CAPE TIMES on Ending Emergency

Commenting on the Bureau for Information's statement that " 'Substantial success with the combating of unrest has been achieved and peace is returning to the country'," in an editorial on page 6, Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 17 July, notes that both President P.W. Botha and Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange have said that the emergency would remain until order isrestored. "The ordinary public, denied independent reporting of the news, are unable to know any better. So, it is necessary, even for intelligent, critical people, to place much confidence and trust in those who operate in the Authorized Light and who dispense words of encouragement or gloom from time to time from Union Buildings. But the question remains:
If peace is, in fact, returning, then why the continuing emergency?"

CAPE TIMES On Natal Judgment

"The Natal judgment which invalidates, in whole or in part, sections of the very wide emergency regulations prohibiting 'subversive statements' is a victory for common sense," says a page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 18 July. However, questions raised by the ruling should be clarified. "A judgment by the Appeal Court, which would have effect in all provinces, would greatly help all those who have had to wrestle with the imprecise and often incomprehensible regulations. So, too, would a redrafting of the regulations by the government itself or a statement that the Natal judgment is accepted nation-wide." The editorial says that the government "may prohibit anything it likes during a state of emergency, but the court has upheld the right of the public to know precisely what it is that is prohibited." The Natal judges' ruling that detainees have the right to see legal advisers "overrides the emergency regulation restricting access to detainees to the Minister of Law and Order or state officials, unless the minister so decides." "The Natal judgment is too important for the government to let it rest there."

Deregulation 'Positive Reform'

Arnold van Huyssteen says on page 4 of the *Business Day* that the "Government's oft-stated objective to deregulate the SA economy is now taking definite shape" as evidenced by the reading of the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities (TRREA) Bill and government's acceptance of the President Council's (PC) economic affairs committee's recommendations on deregulations and small business development. The Chairman of the Competition Board (CB), a coordinating and monitoring body for the implementation of deregulatory recommendations, Stef Naude, says " 'deregulation does not mean doing away with all the laws — what we want is less law but better law.' " The TRREA Bill will "empower the State President — on the recommendation of interest groups like the CB, the SBDC [Small Business Development Corporation], the new Small Business Council or other political or economic lobbies — to suspend or grant exemption from 'discriminatory' laws or regulations," which "will effectively remove red tape, without calls on bureaucratic discretion or sensitivity in implementing existing legislation."

Huyssteen also says, "With blacks suffering most under a welter of stifling red tape, political pressures would also be reduced by effective deregulation, as economic growth and job creation lead to a more stable society." "Coupled with the scrapping of influx control, creation of freehold title for blacks and the White Paper on Urbanisation, the total package has the elements for effecting real and positive reform."

TRANSVALER on Black U.S. Envoy

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 17 July, says, in an editorial on page 18, that "President Reagan wants to send a black ambassador to Pretoria." Certain quarters see such an appointment as a kind on admonition, but what kind admonition — that the United States is reconsidering its policy toward South Africa, because Washington is dissatisfied with the tempo of reform? If these arguments are presented for Mr Robert Brown's possible appointment then Washington will be surprised. A black ambassador is no longer an extraordinary sight in Pretoria. If Mr Brown is appointed as the United States' new man in Pretoria he will be welcome as long as he does nothing to contravene the diplomatic code. "Incidentally, we hope for Mr Brown's sake that his appointment is not just part of the internal power struggle in the United States."

BEELD on Games Boycott

Johannesburg *Beeld*, in Afrikaans on 21 July, editorializes on page 6 that the growing boycott of the Commonwealth games is just further proof of the untenable role politics has been playing in sport for several years now. "The aversion this is causing in Britain is understandable. It is simply laughable that athletes should pay the price for politicians' inability to put aside their differences. But Britain should not complain too loudly, because the motives behind the boycott are no different from those behind Britain's boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow in 1980. At that time, the reason was Soviet interference in Afghanistan. Now it is Britain's unwillingness to impose comprehensive sanctions against South Africa." The editorial says the latest developments have adverse implications not only for sport but for politics as well. "The big question now is whether these countries — particularly Frontline States like Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania — are prepared to do what they are expecting Britain to do, and that is, to impose 'effective sanctions' against South Africa. Without that, the insistence on Britain action is nothing but hot air and an emotionally satisfying exercise in futility."

BEELD on Economic Growth

In a second editorial on the same page, the newspaper says what has been clear to the business world is now dawning on the authorites: The economy is not showing the kind of growth that had been expected earlier this year. Reserve Bank President Gerhard de Kock has pointed out that a growth of 1.5 to 2 percent is no longer possible, much less the 3 percent predicted earlier. "What one has to bear in mind is that he said this despite the so-called 'moderately stimulatory budget' presented earlier this year and the stimulatory package of Minister Barend du Plessis more recently. For the man in the street, the latest expectations simply mean one thing: Matters will get worse. After the poor growth of the past 5 years, the gloomy prospect is that the number of unemployed is going to increase. Can nothing be done about this? Or have we reached the stage where we believe that we make fewest mistakes when we do nothing?"

CAPE TIMES on Buthelezi, ANC

An editorial on page 6 of the *Cape Times* says that the ANC and its leader, Nelson Mandela, are "an essential component of any settlement," so it is "puzzling to find Chief Buthelezi suggesting that the release of Mr Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC should be separated." The editorial says that "it may be that Chief Buthelezi has reason to believe that the release of Mr Mandela is imminent. But to release him into a state of emergency with political activity in suspension and the ANC remaining an illegal organization would be little more than a humanitarian gesture, devoid of political significance." It seems unlikely that the release of Mandela would lead to the unbanning of the ANC since the government is "still vowing to smash the ANC rather than negotiate with it."

Battersby on Commonwealth Stance

John Battersby says in his "London Dateline" column on the same page that "beneath the welter of rhetoric, brinkmanship and bluster there emerged this week, ever so tentatively, the first glimpse of a Commonwealth compromise on sanctions." The secretary-general of the Commonwealth, Sir Shridath Ramphal, is "likely to be the man-in-the-middle on South Africa as long as Commonwealth efforts to promote a dialogue in South Africa continue." Yet Ramphal is concerned about Margaret Thatcher's hardline stance on sanctions. Battersby says Thatcher's strategy is threefold: "To adopt the toughest stance until the Commonwealth summit so that any concessions she makes there will seem to be giving away more than they are," to show President Botha "that she is prepared to endure considerable isolation and punishment if he is prepared to make some substantial gestures to bolster Sir Geoffrey Howe's faltering peace mission," and "to give maximum exposure to her arguments against punitive economic sanctions for as long as possible in the hopes of winning the moral argument." Ramphal says that, "In the interests of making sanctions effective, and minimizing the risk of retaliation against Frontline States, they could be so programmed as to make a full trade embargo the sanctions against such retaliation." "But the chance of the Commonwealth breaking up over South Africa — at this stage at least — is extremely remote."

Little Confidence in RSA Future

A page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 21 July says "while the SA economy is paralysed by negative expectations it will continue to perform at half throttle. Both internally and externally, there is little confidence in the future of profit and investment in SA," and the imposition of sanctions will be a "further blow to confidence." However, reform must continue and "the only route out of the present impasse is economic development coupled with rapid political reform. Now is the time for the government to reaffirm its commitment to this process." The editorial says that "it might be worth reconsidering the well-worn maxim that order and freedom are indivisible," since "freedom without order is anarchy." The government and its opponents "seem now to be sharing a lack of economic common sense. "What the SA economy needs now is a spark of hope and enthusiasm for the future. No pure economic strategy can achieve this. Only confidence in this country's social and political future will tempt investors to invest. And that requires major and rapid changes."

Slabbert on Emergency

On the same page, the former leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, says "part of the attempt to 'normalise' things by means of the State of Emergency is to prevent people from saying some of the things they are thinking. Of course, it is not possible to know to what extent they have stopped thinking what they are not allowed to say." Slabbert also says "it is better to be constructive than destructive; to behave positively rather than negatively; hopeful rather than pessimistic; to look forward rather than backward, up rather than down, and if you can do all these things when your country burns and you can't even play Monopoly with its currency, you will have discovered the secret of coping with the State of Emergency. Sit on the fence with both ears on the ground and be devastatingly bland in the face of all controversy."

RAPPORT on National Party Support

Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 20 July says, in an editorial on page 10, that a recent survey indicated that over half of the country's white voters are unhappy with the policy and actions of the present National Party (NP) government, and that this unhappiness was increasing in particular among Afrikaners. Yet, the survey also indicated that 6 out of 10 Afrikaners say they will continue to vote for the NP. The paper asks how that contradiction can be reconciled. "It makes sense. The poll confirms that Afrikaners are increasingly criticial of the government, but when asked for whom they would vote if there was an election tomorrow — that was the question in the poll — they find there is no other party which can get the country through the present critical stage of its history. The other parties have been weighed and found lacking. This applies even more to English-speaking voters. They have shown a significant move away from the Progressive Federal Party toward the NP." The paper says if this trend continues, the NP will soon be the most popular party among English-speakers. "The fact is that President Botha and his government are proceeding with the reforms while taking strict action against violence, and apparently this is what impresses people. To the government, that should serve as encouragement for continued reform."

Buthelezi on Reconciliation

On page 11, the newspaper carries an "abridged version" of an article by Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi titled, "This Is How I See My Role in Politics." Buthelezi writes: "In these times of growing radicalism and anger among black South Africans, the concept of reconciliation of white and black political interests is not without problems. It has become fashionable among blacks to reject either compromise with the political interests of the white establishment or reconciliation between the government and black liberation movements. This is because many blacks believe the white government is on the point of capitulation. For people who have long bowed under the total administrative and bureaucratic control, that is a wonderful fantasy." Buthelezi says that as a black leader, he understands their argument. He says he rejects violence for strategic reasons and because he is a Christian. His goal is to strive for reconciliation. "I am prepared to negotiate power sharing with the government, but on certain conditions. No black leader with any degree of legitimacy can afford to become involved in any plan of the government if it will mean power sharing in which white interests have an advantage constitutionally, if it will mean power sharing in which blacks will share within a limited sphere of political interests." Nor will he be involved in power sharing where the decisions of one or other house of Parliament still have to be approved by a predominently white cabinet. Buthelezi says his role is to continue making proposals and taking the initiative over political reconciliation.

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN on Games Boycott

The Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans of 15 July, says, in an editorial on page 4, that Africa now knows it can manipulate the Commonwealth. It says the continent discovered this with the Zola Budd-Annette Cowley affair. "While Africa was looking for a hold on Mrs Margaret Thatcher to force her toward sanctions against South Africa, they chanced upon these two girls, who are hardly out of their teens. And almost immediately the issue became a double-edged sword in the hands of Ghana and Nigeria." The Commonwealth games have become a platform for contentious issues. "In the process, African countries have become aware of the power they have if they stand together in an organization such as the Commonwealth. The first concession can only lead to the next demand. This is only the start of much greater problems within the Commonwealth."

ZIMBABWE

'Sportsmen' Recalled From Commonwealth Games

MB230512 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2038 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 22, SAPA — Zimbabwe is withdrawing its sportsmen already in Edinburgh who are contending with humiliating behaviour from fellow sportsmen over Zimbabwe's decision to join other Commonwealth countries in the boycott.

The president of the Zimbabwe Olympic Committee [ZOC], Mr Tommy Sithole, said today that the committee had yesterday sent the deputy general manager, Mr Mark Manolios, to facilitate the return of the Zimbabwean team.

"Although the Frontline States have given the British Government an ultimatum, we have decided to bring back our team. Tomorrow is the last day we can get to Edinburgh," he said.

Mr Sithole said ZOC had made hotel bookings for the team and paid ZD7000. But even before Zimbabwe pulled out, the sportsmen were being humiliated and had been told that their bookings had been cancelled although the ZD7000 had not been returned.

He said Mr Manolios had confirmed the situation today and said that Zimbabwe's high commissioner to Britain, Mr Herbert Murerwa, had offered to assist the team out of its present predicament.

Mr Sithole said should the Commonwealth Games managers persist in tormenting the team, Mr Manolios would take the sportsmen to London where they could easily book into hotels.

He said according to the latest information, the games were in chaos, adding that in the flyweight boxing division, there were only three competitors which meant that all three would leave the games with medals. The heavyweight had only four people.

"Judging by the way things are, the games are going to be a flop. The Commonwealth Games managers are trying to increase the number of competitors so that the games can at least be seen as a worthy competition," he said.

Mr Sithole said countries boycotting the games had been threatened with massive bills by the managers.

"We disagree that the boycotting countries should pay the bill... If any payment should be made it should be at number 10 Downing Street," he said.

He also said the managers had seen it fit to boot out Zimbabwean sportsmen and had seen nothing wrong in keeping South African Annette Cowley who had been dropped from the British team for failing to comply with acceptable residential regulations.

Special Pakistani Emissary Arrives for Talks

BK210510 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] A special emissary of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has arrived in Harare where he will hand over a letter to the Zimbabwean prime minister and next chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Robert Mugabe. The special emissary, Niaz A. Naik, will also inform Mugabe that Pakistan supports the ending of apartheid and the colonial system in South Africa. This will be discussed as an important issue at the nonaligned summit in the Zimbabwean capital on 31 August. He will also apprise him of Pakistan's principled stand on the situation in Afghanistan and the details of the progress of indirect talks in Geneva in connection with a political settlement to this problem. It is expected that the special emissary will hold separate talks with the Zimbabwean authorities on various issues to be discussed at the summit.

Mugabe Meets Pakistani, DPRK Officials

MB221146 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The new Pakistani ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr (Mohammad Sedupe), today paid a courtesy call on the prime minister. Mr (Sedupe) was accompanied by visiting Pakistani envoy, Mr Niaz Naik, who held talks with Comrade Mugabe.

The prime minister was later visted by the deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister of the DPRK, Comrade Kim Yong-nam. Comrade Kim Yong-nam arrived in Zimbabwe on Saturday for a 5-day official visit. He is accompanied by three government officials.

Mugabe, Banana Congratulate Egypt on National Day

MB230609 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, yesterday sent a message of congratulations to the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr Lutfi, on the occasion of his country's revolution day. Comrade Mugabe expressed Zimbabwe's satisfaction with the growing cooperation between the two countries.

In a message on the same occasion to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr Husni Mubarak, the president, Canaan Banana, wished the people of Egypt peace and prosperity in the year ahead.